Elongated Skulls from Ancient Races on Earth

by Dirk Gillabel, 2024

Note: Although the term 'elongated skulls' is now widely used to refer to certain naturally occurring types of skulls, the proper term should be 'long skulls' because these skulls have never been artificially elongated in the first place.

The following information and pictures have been gathered from the World Wide Web for informational and educational purposes. I have given the original source where possible.

It is an effort to give an overview of the emerging interest of elongated skulls, but also to gather all the different aspects concerning these skulls and the existence of races of long head beings worldwide.

All comments in square brackets[] are mine.

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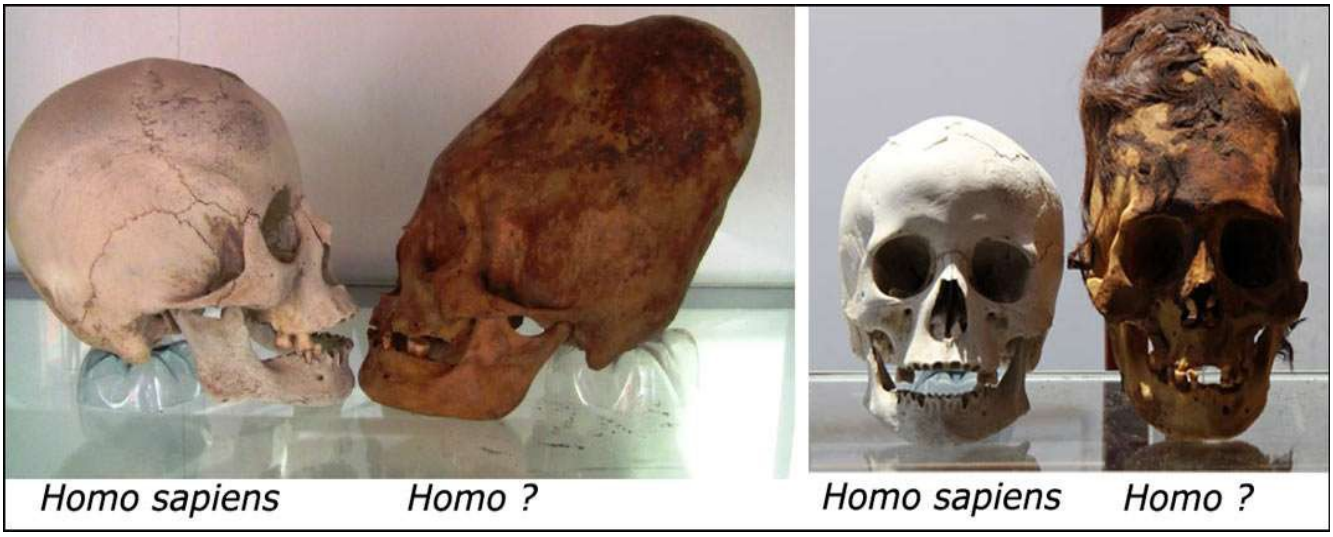
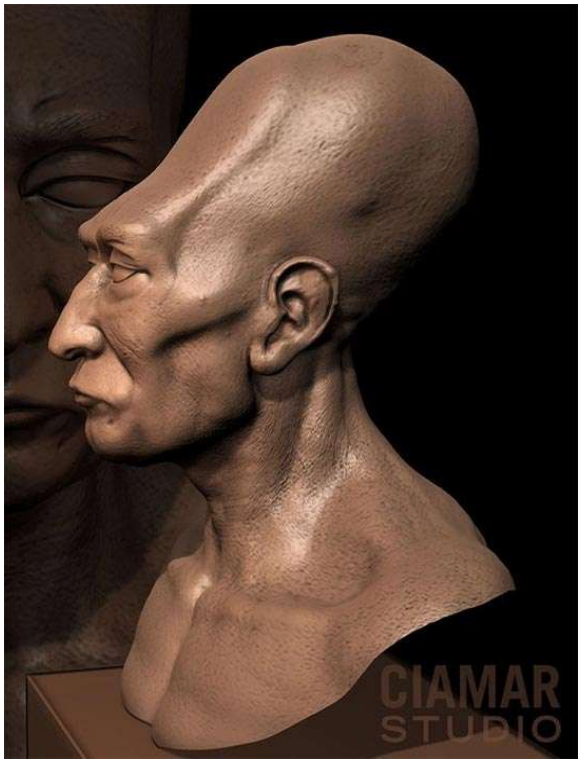
We have been hearing for so long that whenever a longer than usual skull was found, that this was the result of artificial cranial deformation. Almost all archaeologist never want to consider that it might have been a natural feature of a human race that had different physical features. Thanks to the renewed interest of some dedicated people we now know that at one time in our history there were different races of human-like beings who had natural elongated skulls of different types and of different lengths, who had thriving communities and civilizations on all continents of this planet.





Reconstruction from elongated skull, Mayan, by Marcia Moore.

Reconstruction from elongated skull, a European Hun woman, painting by Marcel Nyffenegger

These elongated skulls have been excavated for about two centuries and written about in the archaeological records of the 18th and early 19th century. Then there is an absolute silence, and these skulls disappeared largely into the basements of museums. It is quite strange why the modern archaeologists don't want to consider the existence of these long headed races, who seemed to be quite different from modern day Homo sapiens.

Modern day man is used to thinking that all people on Earth, at present and in the past, are of the Homo sapiens type, with round skulls. Would it surprise you that this not true? Aside from round skull Homo sapiens there were other human races with long skulls living all over the planet? And today there are still some of them around?

Maybe the reason why scientists don't want to talk about it lies in the evidence that the round skull people (this is modern day humans, or Homo sapiens) were very aggressive and warlike, and gradually wiped out all these long headed races who were mostly peaceful. Maybe those experts and authorities who knew about this worldwide genocide, are still feeling guilty.

There might be another reason too. Where did these long headed races come from. When you look at the extreme long size of the skull of the Paracas people in

South America, one wonders: where did they come from, or how did this happen? Evolution does not explain this. Was it mutation? Or did they come from another planet? Genetic engineering? After all, other very strangely shaped skulls have been found that deviate very far from a normal human skull.

It seems that our past is very complicated, what is also showing more and more in recent genetic DNA studies about the origin of human and hominid races.

Chapters

A Genetic Feature

Physical Features

the continent pages primarily contain a collection of pictures of elongated skulls:

Middle and South America

North America

Europe

Asia

Africa

additional information:

Psychic Information

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A Genetic Feature

Although the information below is based on examination of the extreme long skulls from the Paracas people in Peru above left), other types of long skulls are also completely natural and imply a different kind of human species. The picture in the middle is typical for Britain and Malta and shows a horizontal long skull, while the picture on the right is from Russia and shows a natural slanted upwards long skull.

First I have to say that intentional or so-called artificial cranial deformation is actually a rarity. There are some pictures circulating on the web of Africans who bind the skull of their baby with cloth. This produces a skull that is cylindrical in shape, a little bit longer, but the skull width has become much narrower. The skulls we are talking about in this article do not show a narrowing of the skull, they are long and have their full width. They do not have any signs of being compressed. The so-called cradle-boarding with planks is a fantasy, because it would produce a skull that is actually less long, as it would have been flattened length wise.

Elongated skulls, that is, with a longer than usual skull, have been found around the world, and are displayed in various museums. They are from human beings but with a different form and size of skull. Scientists who are knowledgeable about cranial features, and who have actually have studied the skulls, came to the conclusion that these elongated skulls were not artificially elongated. They were natural, and were not intentionally deformed. Renewed study of the elongated skulls in the last decade has shown that, at least for those skulls examined, there were no signs of artificial deformation.

Here are three examples of scientists who carefully examined some elongated skulls and who came to the conclusion that these long skulls were natural, and

did not show any signs of deformation, followed by examples of baby mummies with natural, inherited long skulls.

Text between square brackets [] and bold emphasis are mine.

Examination by Scientists:

Peruvian Antiquities, by Rivero y Ustariz, Mariano Eduardo de, 1798?-1857; Tschudi, Johann Jakob von, 1818-1889, joint author; Lilly, Lambert, 1798-1866, Published 1853 page 35-38

> But, in our opinion, those physiologists are undoubtedly in error, who suppose that the different phrenological aspects offered by the Peruvian race were exclusively artificial. This hypothesis rests on insufficient grounds; its authors could have made their observations solely on the crania of adult individuals, as it is only a few years since two mummies of children were carried to England, which, according to the very exact description of Dr. Bellamy, belonged to the tribe of Aymaraes. The two crana (**both of children scarce a year old**) had, in all respects, the same form as those of adults. We ourselves have observed the same fact in many mummies of children of tender age, who, although they had cloths about them, were yet **without any vestige or appearance of pressure of the cranium**.
>
> More still : **the same formation of the head presents itself in children yet unborn**; and of this truth we have had convincing proof in the sight of a foetus, enclosed in the womb of a mummy of a pregnant woman, which we found in a cave of Huichay, two leagues from Tarma, and which is, at this moment, in our collection. Professor D'Outrepont, of celebrity in the department of obstetrics, has assured us that **the foetus is one of seven months' age**. It belongs, according to a very clearly defined formation of the cranium, to the tribe of the Huancas. We present the reader with a drawing of this conclusive and interesting proof in opposition to the advocates of mechanical action as the sole and exclusive cause of the phrenological form of the Peruvian race.
>
> The same proof is to be found in another mummy which exists in the museum of Lima, under the direction of Don M. E. de Eivero.
>
> It is not possible to explain how, by means of pressure with fillets or bandages, the occipital bone can be transformed to a plane almost horizontal, without producing, at the same time, a considerable declination of the sinciput; which last is entirely wanting in the Aymaraes, and which we yet find in the Huancas, whose occiputs, notwithstanding, show no sign of pressure, not being, by any means, able to preserve their regular inclination as the points of resistance to a frontal pressure.

The considerable extension in length of the frontal bone of the parietals, and of the occipital in the last two races, might sometimes lead one to suspect pressure on the sides; but to this opinion is opposed the inclination of the frontal and occipital bone; but the most effectual proof against the use of mechanical means will, after all, be found in the actual existence of the three races in distinct though limited localities, **in which there cannot be found any traces of envelopment or pressure of the head in the newly-born**.

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A brief Account of Two Peruvian Mummies in the Museum of the Devon and Cornwall Natural History Society, by By P. F. Bellamy, Surgeon, of Plymouth (in THE ANNALS AND MAGAZINE OF NATURAL HISTORY 5 INCLUDING ZOOLOGY, BOTANY, and GEOLOGY, Volume 10, 1842, London), page 96-100:

By a coincidence, the mummies under our immediate notice are the remains of children, one of which was not more than a few months old, and the other could not be much more than one year; and judging from their relative size and figure, male and female. PI. IV. figs. 1 and 3 ... [the

drawing is shown below]

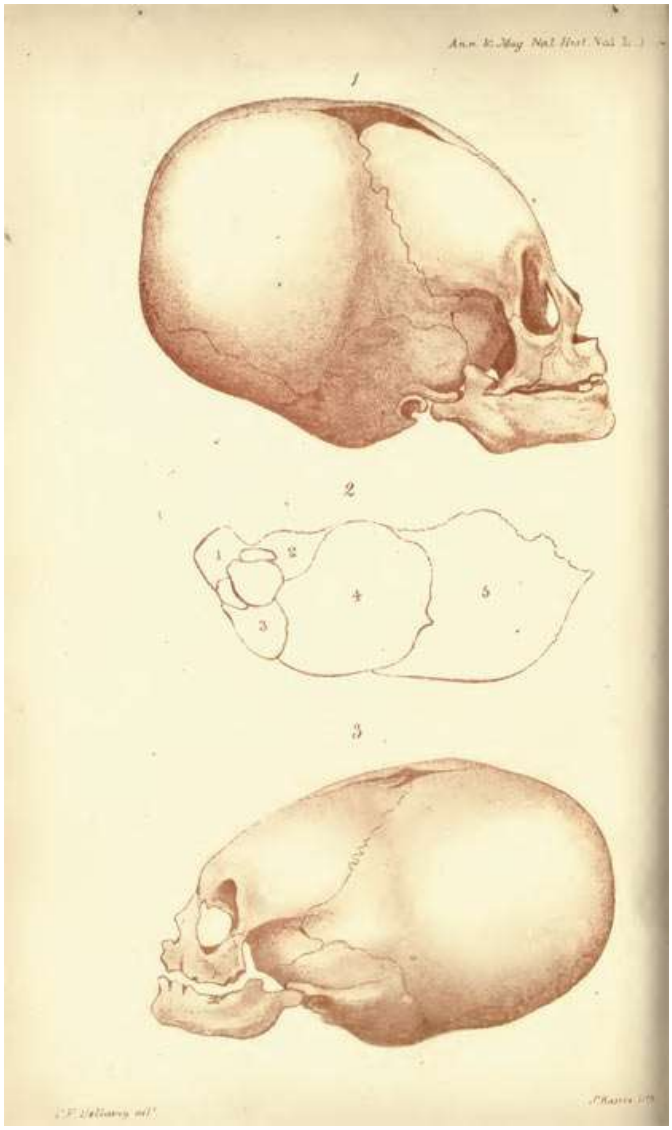
Corresponding with this configuration, all the large bones of the skull are considerably elongated...

It will be manifest from the general contour of these skulls that they are allied to those in the Museum of the College of Surgeons in London, denominated Titicacans. Those adult skulls are very generally considered to be distorted by the effects of pressure; but in opposition to this opinion Dr. Graves has stated, that "a careful examination of them has convinced him that their peculiar shape cannot be owing to artificial pressure;" and to corroborate this view, we may remark that the peculiarities are as great in the child as in the adult, and indeed more in the younger than in the elder of the two specimens now produced: and the position is considerably strengthened by the great relative length of the large bones of the cranium; by the direction of the plane of the occipital bone, which is not forced upwards, but occupies a place in the under part of the skull; by the further absence of marks of pressure, there being no elevation of the vertex nor projection of either side; and by the fact of there being no instrument nor mechanical contrivance suited to produce such an alteration of form (as these skulls present) found in connexion with them. ...

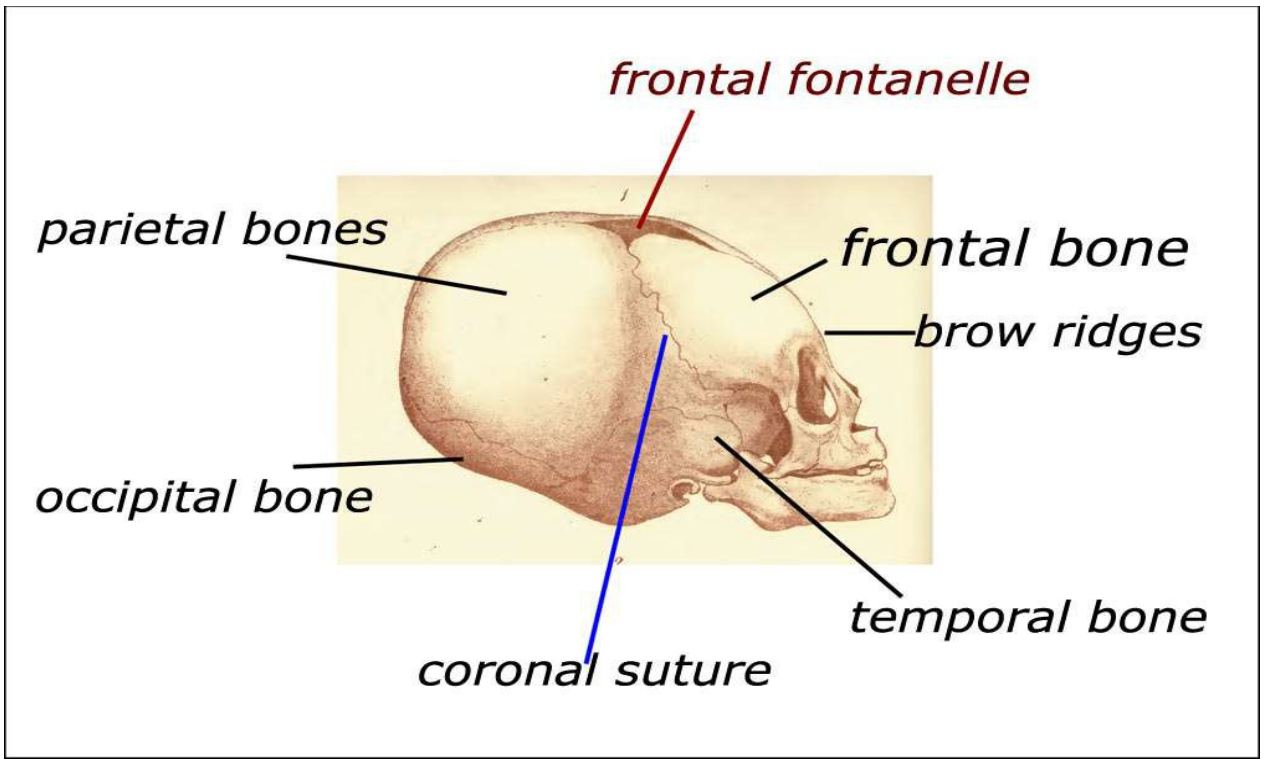
Bellamy adds a note in which he explains why the skulls could not have been compressed with bandages. I have added, in square brackets, some clarification of the scientific terms he uses. Below I have added an image with the terms denoting the different regions of the skull.

Note. — After the reading of this paper, Prof. Owen stated that he entertained an opinion that their peculiar form was given to them by pressure, such as might be applied by a bandage passed round the head; and he suggested that a short fillet (about 16 inches long) found with the younger of the two mummies might have been employed for this purpose. This bandage, however, I consider was used to secure the lower extremities to the trunk, and on consideration I am disposed to maintain the same opinion as I have stated above : 1st, because this fillet is but 1 1/2 inch wide, whereas the flattened portion of the skull is more than 3 inches, extending over the os frontis [frontal bone] from immediately above the superciliary ridges [brow ridges above the eye sockets] to an inch beyond the coronal suture, so as to involve the anterior portion of the parietal bones [the two skull plates at the top of the skull]; 2nd, the line of depression in these skulls has a direction over the middle of the os occipitis [or occipial bone which is the lower back part of the skull], and then over the anterior third of the parietal bones, first where the angle dips down between the frontal temporal bones {which are at the side and base of the skull}, and then immediately behind the coronal suture, and not at all over the os frontis; 3rd, because, if pressure had been used in this direction, it

would have contracted the great fontanelle [the frontal fontanelle, or opening between the skull plates], of which there is no mark whatever; indeed in the elder of the two, in which the depressed line is most visible, the fontanelle is most open; and lastly, if a circular bandage had been applied, it would have given a circular form to that portion at least compressed by it; whereas however a transverse section, taken by measurement, shows that the skulls have a compressed pyriform [pear shaped] figure, the larger extremity representing the flattened and upper surface, and the smaller corresponding with the contracted aspect of the occipital bone.



PI. IV. figs. 1 and 3, from the book



Here Graves himself writes in *Remarkable skulls found in Peru. The Dublin Journal of Medical and Chemical Science. No. 15, 1834, page 477* *in regards to some* adult skulls which he saw in the Museum of Comparative Anatomy in Paris, and which were brought there from Peru by J. R. Pentland:

> "A careful examination of these skulls has convinced me that their peculiar shape cannot be owing to artificial pressure. The great elongation of the face and the direction of the plane of the occipital bone are not to be reconciled with this opinion, and therefore we must conclude that the peculiarity of shape depends on a natural conformation. If this view of the subject be correct, it follows that these skulls belonged to a race of mankind now extinct, and which differed from any now existing. "

Babies with an Elongated Head:

4480 B.C., an 8 to 10 month old baby died in Peru. An x-ray scan revealed it died from a malformed heart. Originally the mummy was owned by Völkerkundliches Museum (Ethnological Museum) of the city of Witzenhausen. After an affection of mold was recognized on the mummy, it was donated to Lippisches Landesmuseum Detmold, where it was professionally conserved. It has become known at the Detmold child.

the Detmold Child front view

the Detmold Child side view

the Detmold Child x-ray scan

the Detmold Child close-up of the head

In 2016, Brian Foerster, from Hidden Inca Tours, took a trip to the Patapatani museum in Peru, where two skeletons were stored that archaeologists had excavated in the region. One was of a young woman with elongated skull, and her seven to nine months fetus also with elongated head. The mother likely died during childbirth. Pictures from his website:

skeleton with elongated head in Patapatani museum

the fetus which already has an elongated skull

Brian Foerster also (2017) brought to light the mummy of a three month old baby (owned by a private individual in Peru) with the typical long skull which is at least twice the size of a normal human baby skull of that age. Here there was no time for any cranial deformation by binding or other means to take place. The baby was born with this long skull. Picture is from his video:

Physical Features

This part deals with several physical features that are typical for elongated skulls, and that distinguishes them from normal human, Homo sapiens, skulls. I have included pictures to illustrate these features.

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1. The Difference Between Long and Round Skulls

2. Physical Features

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2.8. Large and Small Stature

2.9. Unusual Teeth

2.10. Elevated Nasal Root

3. DNA Analysis

4. Trepanation

5. The Origin of Elongated Skulls

Text between square brackets [] and bold emphasis are mine.

Not all elongated skulls are the same. There is a lot of variation in their shape and form. As most of the current attention is to the extreme long Paracas skulls in Peru, other skulls of smaller size are often forgotten. Nevertheless, the latter also show features that are different from normal human (round skulls) skulls. For the latter a significant contribution was made by the 19-20th century John Thurnam,

a British archaeologist who studied the English long skulls.

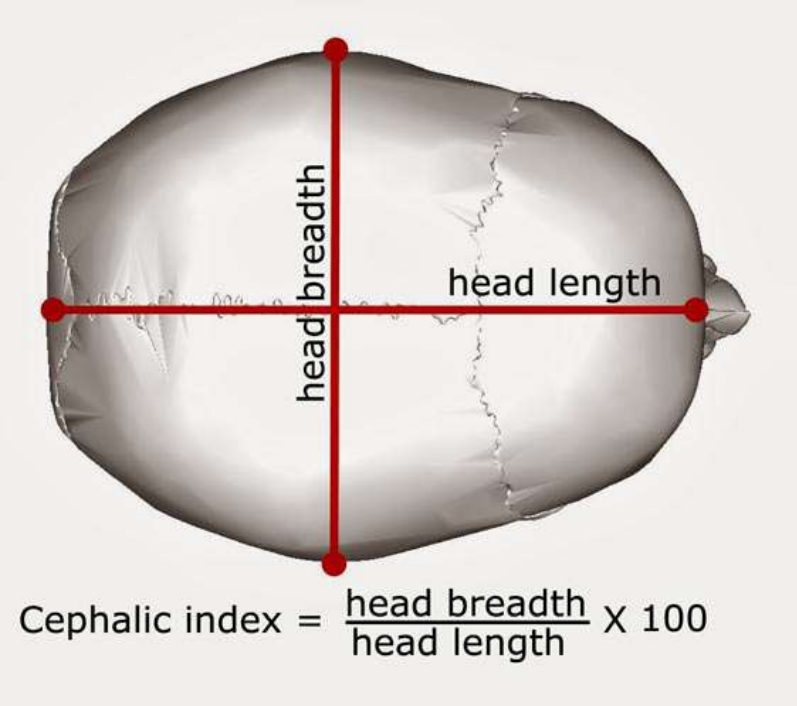
Although the Paracas skulls are important, and the initial studies are already quite revealing, I hope the same attention will also go out to the other long skulls found all over the world.

1. The Difference Between Long and Round Skulls

The most known long skulls are the extreme elongated skulls of Paracas, Peru. With those people it is obvious that these belong to a separate race of humans.

For the other races of people with long skulls which were medium large, sometimes in the horizontal plane, sometimes the forehead was slanted upwards at an angle, the archaeologists of the 19th and early 20th century based themselves on the cephalic index to measure skulls, and to distinguish these long head races from normal humans. So it is important to understand what the cephalic index is, and the terms they used.

The cephalic index, or cranial index, is the ratio of the maximum width of the head multiplied by 100 divided by its maximum length, in the horizontal plane, or front to back.



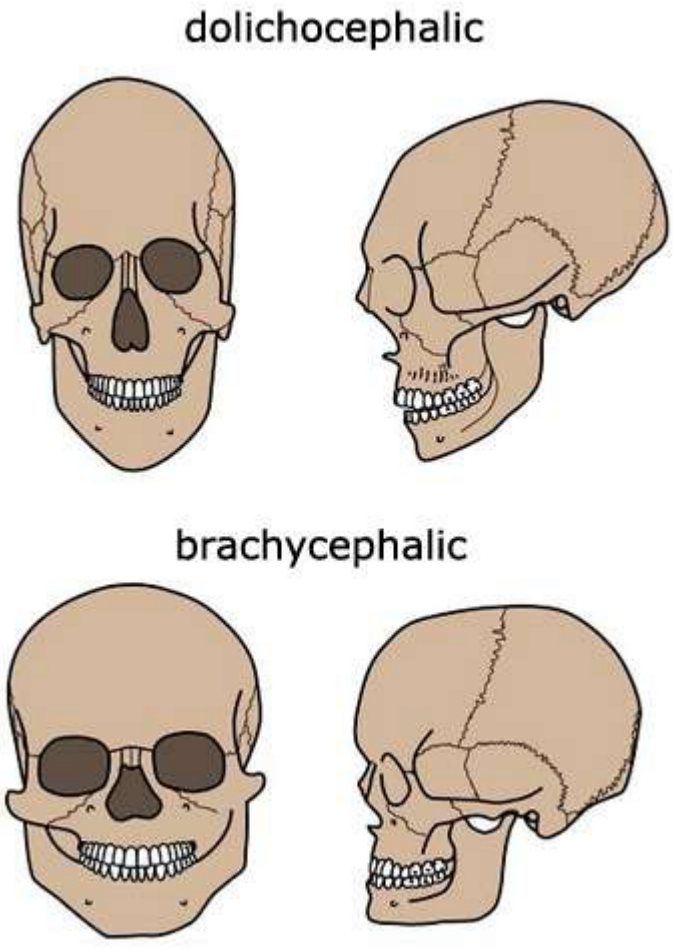
Round skulls, or brachycephalic skulls, are typical for what we know as present day humans, or Homo Sapiens. Their cephalic index is **larger than 81-83**, what means that the width of the face is slightly smaller than the length of

the skull. In other words, they have a very round skull.

When a skull has a cephalic index **smaller than 71-73**, its length, front to back, is a lot larger than with the round skulls. These skulls are called **dolichocephalic skulls**, or long head skulls, or elongated skulls. These skulls can be quite different and they were considered to belong to another human race.

Mesocephalic skulls are those that are in between the round and long skulls, often ovoid in shape. They are the result of interbreeding of round skull and long skull people.

When reading the following texts, keep in mind these terms. I will also use the term 'round skull people' when referring to Homo Sapiens, or what we now call modern man.



2. Physical Features

2.1. The Shape of the Skull

While we find extreme long skulls in in the Paracas region of South America, elsewhere in the world the elongation of the skull is not that extreme, but still can be quite larger and different in form than a normal round skull of Homo sapiens.

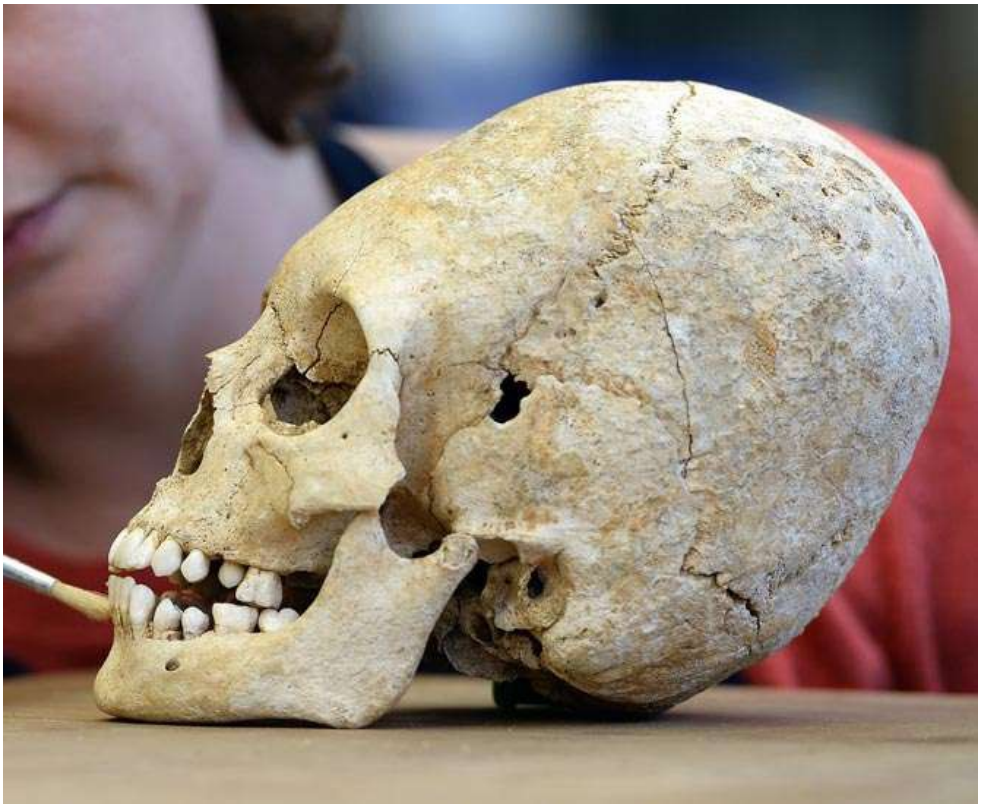
John Thurnam, a prominent English archaeologist of the 19th century (1810-1973), excavated and examined the barrows in the Salisbury plain, South England. He was also a craniologist and studied the excavated round and long skulls of Southern England. He found a marked difference between the round and long skulls excavated from the narrows which must have had an effect on how the brain filled up that extra space:

Turning to the hind head, we find the supra-occipital region full and rounded in the dolichocephalic Britons [round skulls], giving room for the backward development of the posterior lobes of the brain, which in this series must have materially overlapped the cerebellum; whilst in the other [the round skulls], the occipital tuberosity becomes the most prominent part, and the cerebellum can have been barely covered by the posterior lobes of the brain. **As common in long skulls, those of the pre-Celtic Britons are more or less depressed—platycephalic**; whilst there is a compensatory elevation in the brachycephalic series, or more or less of the form termed acrocephalic. (John Thurnam in On the two principal forms of Ancient British and Gaulish Skulls (1865), page 35)

The last comment, the depressed or platycephalic feature, refers to a marked flatness on the top of the head. It seems that this was common to the long head people of England. This is evidenced in the picture of one of those skulls, from a woman found in the Tilshead Long Barrow, and photographed by British dowser Maria Wheatley (below left). We find the same depression on the elongated skull from Malta (second picture).

In Europe not all elongated skull were of this type. With some of the skulls the forehead extended upwards at an angle and then went backwards. Below are two examples. Also notice that the shape of the skull is different too. The left one has a bump at the upper end of the forehead, while the middle skull is nicely rounded all over. The right skull from Austria goes straight backwards but is pointed at the back of the head. It is obvious that there were several different types, or shapes, of elongated skulls present in Europe.

Germany



France

Austria

The variance in the shapes of elongated skulls becomes even more obvious when looking ate the elongated skulls in Middle and South America, where many of them have been preserved and displayed in museums.

The following two skulls extends straight upwards:

Forehead straight upwards with wide rounded top.

Forehead upwards with conical rounded top.

Then we have the 'up and slanted' types:

Forehead upwards and then slanted backwards.

Ica skull. This one has an upwards elongated forehead, but the forehead itself is very strangely shaped with two parallel depressed areas, with a sharp ridge on the sides.

Bolivia skull. Although the forehead goes straight backwards, at the end it has a bulb appearance.

Some of the skull have foreheads that go straight backwards:

Cusco skull. The forehead goes almost straight backwards, and has a ridge or bump in the middle. These also appear in Europe.

Skull from Austra.

It is obvious that there were many types and forms of elongated skulls in the world. The question is how did they all come into being. It is to be expected that there would a variance because of cross breeding between different races, but some of the extreme long skull still makes us wonder how they came about.

The other question is about the brain mass which was larger than those of round skulls, or Homo sapiens.

2.2 Volume of the Skull

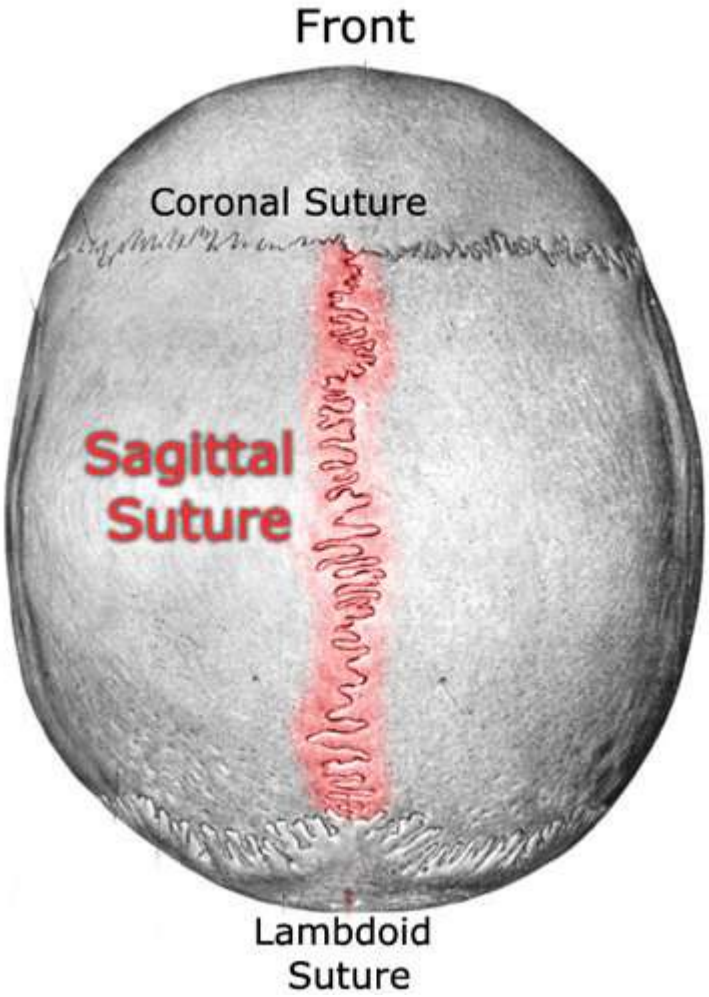
The volume of these elongated skulls is larger than that of a human skull, especially in the extreme long skulls of South America. Deforming a skull does not increase its volume. The cranial capacity of a human is between 1200 cc and 1850 cc with a maximum of 2000 cc (cc=cubic cm). The estimated cranial capacity of the elongated skulls of the Paracas region in Peru ranges between 2600 cc to 3200 cc.

One wonders if the increased brain mass of these long head people also gave them additional or extended mental capabilities.

In Europe however, the long skulls, are not that much longer or voluminous than a normal human skull, but they are still significant and have more volume.

2.3 The 'Missing' Sagittal Suture

Some people have stated that some of the elongated skulls did not a sagittal suture because the excavated skulls did not show one. This would imply that they were born with two instead of three skull plates. However there is an underlying process that should be taken into account. This is totally unique to the long skull races.



John Thurnam, the English archaeologist, who excavated and examined the barrows in the Salisbury plain, South England, was also a craniologist. With the elongated skulls (from the long barrows) he never mentioned a complete absence of the sagittal suture. In Thurnam's drawings of the elongated skulls, a sagittal suture is always present. However he noticed a very particular feature.

In Further Researches and Observations on the Two Principal Forms of Ancient British Skulls, page31-35, Thurnam describes the various anatomical differences between the long skulls of the Ancient British people (which had long skulls) and the round skulls of the Gaulish people. In regard to the sagittal suture, on page 35, he says:

> "The dolichocephalous skulls [long skulls] from the long barrows differ, likewise, in a very curious respect, from those of the brachycephalous [round skulls] series; viz., in their **greater liability to premature obliteration of the sutures**. This can hardly be regarded as other than a **race-character**, which these skulls exhibit in common with those of other dolichocephalous peoples..."

So, it is not that the long heads were missing the sagittal suture. The long head race had a tendency to fuse together the cranial plates at a much faster rate than was and is the case with the round heads. Sometimes it already happened when the long head person was in its infancy.

> "In the same class of skulls, the sagittal suture has, in several instances, been found more or less effaced,..."

Thurnam surmises that the reason for early obliteration of the sagittal suture is an exuberant ossification [bone formation] produced by a diet high in meat, and also because the closer contact of the skull plates at the sagittal suture [with long skulls] by which ossification happens much earlier in life.

So, the long heads are not missing the sagittal suture. It ossified very early in life, so it became hardly perceptible later on in life. It is definitely a very defining characteristic of the long heads, as we do not see this happen with round skulls.

> "No such effacement has been observed in the brachycephalous [round] skulls from the round barrows."

Skull from Puma Punka, Bolivia

The Malta skull in Europe also show the obliteration of the sagittal suture.

a Peru elongated skull

A Paracas skull from Peru with missing sagittal suture.

2.4. A Ridge Sagittal Suture

I also found a curious reference to another feature of the sagittal suture associated with a long skull. On page 6 of On the two principal forms of Ancient British and Gaulish Skulls (1865), John Thurnam talks about the findings of another archaeologist, Mr. Bateman, who says about the elongated skulls found in the long barrows of the Dobunian district:

> "The interments within the chambers have been many, and apparently continued over some length of time. They are marked by a strongly-defined type of skull, the more obvious feature being excessive elongation and a laterally compressed appearance, enhanced **sometimes by the sagittal suture being elevated into a ridge**."

The ridge feature was also found in a dolichocephalic skull in Scotland:

> "In the norma verticalis each skull had an elongated ovoid outline, though one was proportionately wider than the other, and the cephalic indices were respectively 75 and 72.8, dolichocephalic; **the sagittal line was ridged**, and the side walls were bulging,..." (Source: A contribution to the craniology of the people of Scotland. Pt. I. Anatomical. by Turner, Wm. (William), Sir, 1832-1916; Royal College of Surgeons of England, page 587) This source cites several dolichocephalic and hyperdolichocephalic skulls in Scotland.

This sagittal ridge was also found in a contemporary find in Onavas, Mexico. See my page of South and Middle America (with picture).

2.5. The Foramen Magnum

When examining the Paracas skulls from South America, both Brian Foerster and L.A. Marzulli discovered that the foramen magnum is in a different place than with a normal human skull. The foramen magnum is a large oval opening in the occipital bone (back and lower part of the skull) of the skull in humans and various other animals. The spinal cord passes through the foramen magnum as it exits the skull.

Foramen magnum at the bottom of a human skull

Marzulli pointing out that the foramen magnum on an elongated skull is situated a lot more towards the back of the skull than it is with a normal human skull. (from a YouTube video interview)
Because the position of the foramen magnum is linked to the balance of the head in bipedal beings, it is to be expected that when a being has a very elongated skull, that the foramen magnum has to be in another place in order to balance the extra weight and angle of the long skull.

Marzulli also states that the foramen magnum with the elongated skulls is smaller

than with humans.

At the same time it shows that these long skull people are not of the Homo sapiens race (that is, us, modern humans), or they are of a very modified human race.

When looking through old archaeological records, I happened, by accident, find that this anomaly of the foraman magnum had already been observed by P. F. Bellamy in A brief Account of Two Peruvian Mummies in the Museum of the Devon and Cornwall Natural History Society, by By P. F. Bellamy, Surgeon, of Plymouth (in THE ANNALS AND MAGAZINE OF NATURAL HISTORY 5 INCLUDING ZOOLOGY, BOTANY, and GEOLOGY, Volume 10, 1842, London), page 98:

"The position of the foramen magnum too is remarkable, for it will be found to be considerably anterior to the centre of gravity..."

2.6. Red Hair

For so far as the hair of mummies has been studied, both the Paracas aristocracy and the Egyptian dynastic rulers had several members among them that had red hair. Both lived among people with dark hair.

The Paracas Aristocracy

The Paracas skulls are well preserved because of the dry climate and soil. Some of them still have their hair, which in every case is (naturally) red. That is interesting because recent DNA analysis of the Neanderthal genome have shown that Neanderthals had red hair. Did the Paracas people inherit their red hair color from cross breeding with Neanderthals in the distant past?

Skull from Peru, photo from [Hidden Inca Tours]

red hair skull from Peru

Egypt's Dynastic Rulers

We also find red hair with the long head rulers of Egypt. Queen Tiye, the mother of the famous Akhenaton had red hair. A lock of her hair was found in Tutankhamen's tomb and upon testing it turned to be auburn.

Natural red hair was also discovered in association with a male mummy in Burial No. 79. Source: Mathilda's Anthropology Blog

Ramses II's skull was dolichocephalic, or long headed, with an cephalic index of 74 as measured by Archibald Sayce (1845-1933) who was a British Assyriologist and linguist, but also worked in Egypt. And, Ramses II's hair was red.

Professor P. F. Ceccaldi, with a research team behind him, studied some hairs which were removed from the mummy's scalp. Rames II was 90 years-old when he died, and his hair had turned white. Ceccaldi determined that the reddish-yellow color of the mummy's hair had been brought about by its being dyed with a dilute henna solution; it proved to be an example of the cosmetic attentions of the embalmers. However, traces of the hair's original color (in youth), remain in the roots, even into advanced old age. Microscopic examinations proved that the hair roots contained traces of natural red pigments, and that therefore, during his youth, Rames II had been red-haired. It was concluded that these red pigments did not result from the hair somehow fading, or otherwise altering post-mortem, but did indeed represent Ramesses' natural hair color. [L. Balout, C. Roubet and C. Desroches-Noblecourt, and was titled *La Momie de Ramsès II: Contribution Scientifique à l'Égyptologie* (1985), page 254-257.]

Apparently, the Ramses lineage believed themselves to be divine descendants of the god Seth (who had red hair), with their red hair as proof of their lineage. So, they might have been descended from a long line of redheads. [Balout, et al. (1985) 388-391.]

Dr. Joann Fletcher, a consultant to the British Bioanthropology Foundation, has proved that Seti I (the father of Rames II), had red hair. [Parks (2000).] It has also been demonstrated that the mummy of Pharaoh Siptah (a great-grandson of Rames II), has red hair. [Partridge (1994) 169.]

Source: Kabylia Blog

Queen Tiye with red hair; she also had a long skull.

Ramses II: long head and red hair

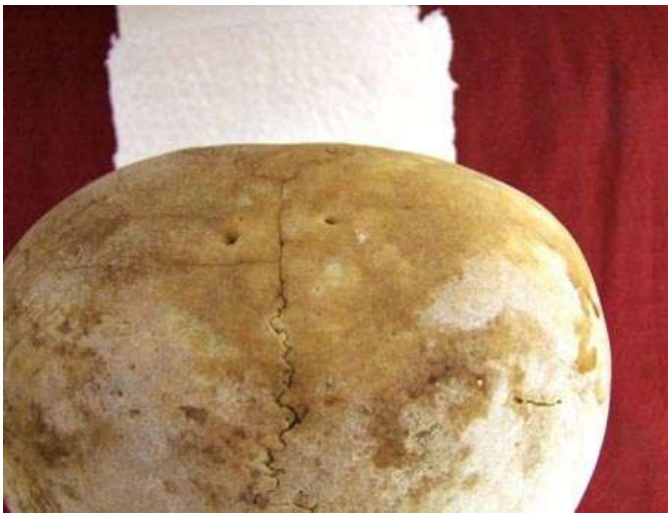
2.7. Parietal Foramen

Some researchers have noticed that some elongated skulls have two holes on the back of the skulls, which are not present on normal human skulls. That is not

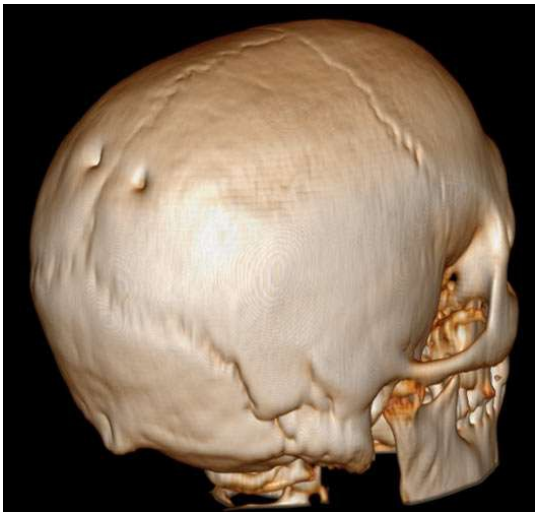
correct. They appear in normal human skulls too. They are called 'parietal foramen'. They can be present in he developing fetus, but ossify quickly. Due to a genetic defect in some people, they do not ossify or close, and are thus open and present in adults.

Brian Foerster of Hidden Inca Tours pointed out this feature, but does not seem to be familiar with the parietal foramen feature.

Until this has been researched more in depth, we cannot see this as a different characteristic in regards to normal skulls.



a Paracas skull with the two holes, photo from Hidden Inca Tours website



a normal human skull showing the two holes.

2.8. Large and Small Stature

From the larger size of the Paracas skulls, it has been deduced that these humans must have been seven to eight and a half foot tall. As most skulls have been separated from their skeletons (especially by illegal digs) their is not much information of how tall these beings really were.

In Europe the long head people were rather small in stature: about 5 feet 5 inches (John Thurnam in On the two principal forms of Ancient British and Gaulish Skulls (1865), page 40-41). They did not have the extreme long skulls of the Paracas people. The length of the skull was less.

2.9. Unusual Teeth

Not much information is available on the teeth of long skull people. I have found only two examples of teeth anomalies:

Below is a child's skull found at Lake Titicaca in Bolivia. The child was less than two years old because the fontanel had not yet closed, indicating an age of less than 2 years if this was a human child. Nevertheless this baby skull had 24 teeth. With humans, on a six year old child can have 24 teeth.

photo and info from Hidden Inca Tours

Below is another baby found near Cusco, Peru, and at present in the Privado Ritos Andinos museum. Experts who examined the skull say that it was not artificial deformed. The baby was born with this elongated skull. It is about 18 months old, but it has teeth of an 7-12 year old. Its set of teeth was fully grown, but contained fewer molars than humans have.

photos and info from Hidden Inca Tours

2.10. Elevated Nasal Root

With humans, the nasal root is the top of the nose, forming an indentation at the suture where the nasal bones meet the frontal bone (the skull plate that forms the forehead).

While some of the long skull people existed thousands of years ago, some of them were still around not so long ago. The Maya cultures in Meso-America left behind a lot of statues and clay figures, which show that many of their aristocratic members had not only elongated skulls but also long noses that start way up on their forehead.

Ball player from the island of Jaina in Mexico

How do the experts, the archeologists, explain these long noses? I once went to a lecture by Anton Vollemaere, a Dutch anthropologist, who was famous for a major contribution to the deciphering of the Mayan hieroglyphs. I asked him about the long noses. Yes, he knew about it, but his explanation was that the aristocracy implanted a stone piece underneath the skin in order to elongate the nose for esthetic purposes. When I asked him if they had ever found these stone pieces with the skeletons, his answer was no...

In my opinion it was a natural feature of those people.

If they used these stone inserts, then they would have been found with the skeleton remains, wouldn't they? Furthermore, The skin is very tight above the nose. They would have to cut open the skin in a straight line, place a stone piece

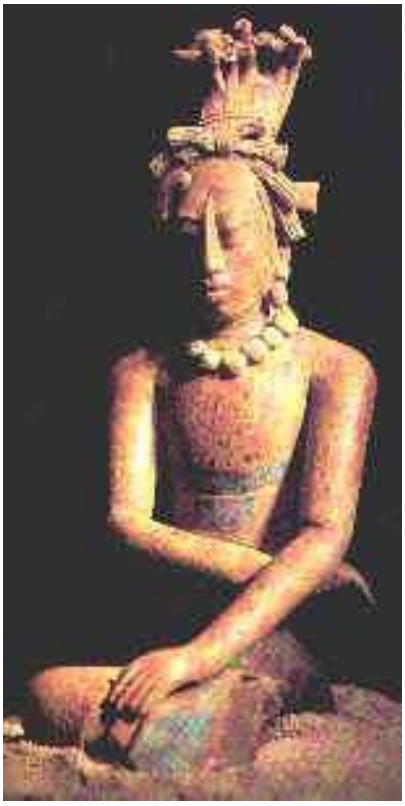
in it and try to pull the skin over it, and sew it back together. I think it is not possible, besides being painful, even if you want to insert the stone piece through a small cut, and shuffle it upwards. Also, the area of the bridge of the nose is irregular, so try to cut a piece that will fall smoothly in place with the rise and fall of the nose, bridge of the nose and forehead, and make the line of the 'artificial nose' straight. Besides all that, you will have a good scar remaining too.
The important thing is that the supposed stone inserts have never been found.

It looks like these long noses beginning in the middle of the forehead were a natural feature. How that came about is again speculation, but probably it was another genetic mutation, or the result of genetic manipulation.

A selection of figures with these particular long noses starting way up on the forehead:

From Palenque, Mexico:

The ruler Pacal, Palenque, Mexico



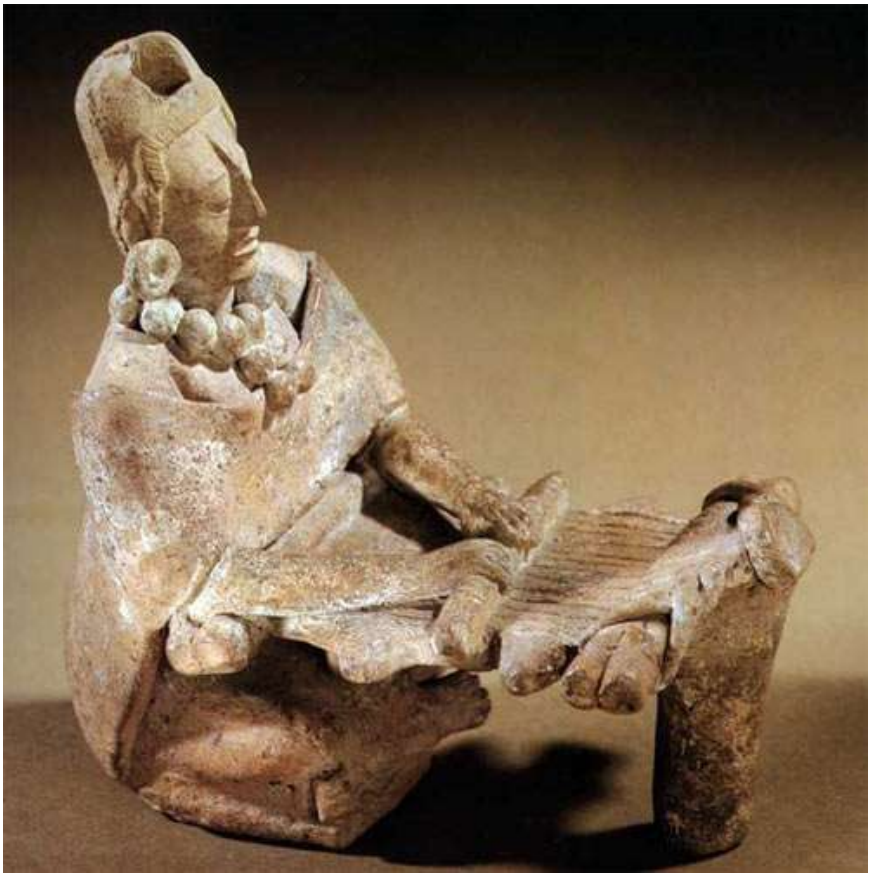
Palenque, Mexico

Mask of Pacal found in 2018 in House E at Palenque.

Jaina, a small limestone island on the Yucatán Peninsula's Gulf coast with only a tidal inlet separating it from the mainland, seemed to have served as an elite Maya burial site, and is notable for the high number of excavated figurines. Many have long extended noses:

Jaina dignitary

Jaina statue



Jaina weaver

Jaina woman

3. DNA Analysis

As of February 2014, Brien Foerster from the Hidden Inca Tours, released some preliminary result of DNA testing of the elongated skulls from the Paracas skulls in Peru:

> "We were permitted to take samples from five of more than 40 elongated skulls which are held by the local "Paracas History Museum". The samples consisted of hair (including roots), a tooth, skull bone and skin, while this process was carefully documented with photos and on video. With the help of the late Starchild researcher and founder of the "Starchild Project". Lloyd Pyle, samples were send to a geneticist in Texas for the procedure of DNA analysis." The geneticist's findings: It had mtDNA (mitochondrial DNA) with mutations **unknown in any human, primate, or animal known** so far. But a few fragments I was able to sequence from this sample indicate that if these mutations will hold we are dealing with **a new human-like creature, very distant from Homo sapiens, Neanderthals and**

> **Denisovans**. The implications are of cause huge. “I am not sure it will even fit into the known evolutionary tree,” the geneticist wrote. He added that if the Paracas individuals were so biologically different, they would not have been able to interbreed with humans."

If you are interested in the details of his ongoing DNA analysis of the Peruvian elongated skulls, visit Brian Foerster's very interesting Hidden Inca Tours website.

Brian Foerster explains that they did repeated test on a skull from a two year old baby (2000 years old) wrapped in in several layers of textile. The test showed that the haplogroup came from Northern Europe. The second skull tested was 800 years old, and this DNA came from Syria, or the Mesopotamia area. (haplogroups in DNA are used to define genetic populations.)

The Paracas child (right) compared with normal human child of the same age. Needless to say how very different the skull itself is!

They also found maternal DNA found from hair of another skull of which the DNA is "commonly found in Western Europe, especially among the Basque (27.8%) but also in Iberia and perhaps north Africa."

So far, in regards to the Paracas people in Peru, we are looking at human species, separate from Homo sapiens, which ancestry came from Europe. That is interesting because the Paracas people had red hair, and the other species that had red hair were the Neanderthals which lived primarily in Europe and the Middle East.

L.A. Marzulli states that the DNA results fit with his hypothesis that the Paracas people are the Nephilim. The Nephilim, according to ancient Biblical texts, are the offspring of the Fallen Angels and the women of earth, resulting in a hybrid entity, and they said to be based in the area of the Levant, the same place that the Paracas DNA traces to. The Fallen Angels are then extraterrestrials who came down in that area of the Earth to genetically tinker with humans, and create this new race. He says that the humans got fed up with this new, strange looking race, and decided to wipe them out, resulting in an exodus of the long skull people, in ships, to the Americas. (YouTube Interview with Marzulli)

4. Trepanation

National Museum, Copenhagen. Left and middle skulls are elongated and trepanned.
from Joie de Vivre website

It is also noteworthy that all over the world trepanation was a common practice among people with both round and elongated skulls. Why would this be? Maybe because their unusual head shapes were causing problems for their brains. Trepanation is usually done to release pressure underneath the skull. Some skulls have multiple trepanned holes, some of them even very large holes. Trepanation

is not something you do for fun, there has to be a serious reason for such an operation.

Some people have suggested that trepanation was done to enhance certain psychic abilities.

When you look at the holes, it is clear that these were made by cutting with stone, or maybe metal, knives. A rather crude process. So, I think that it was done rather as a last resort to some serious medical issue.

Two more examples:

Paracas skull, from National Museum of Archaeology, Anthropology and History, Peru

skull from Ica, Peru, from Museo Regional de Ica

5. The Origin of Elongated Skulls

Mesopotamia?

We saw that Marzulli is of the opinion that the Paracas people not only came from the Middle east, as evidenced by DNA analysis, but that they were created there by genetic engineering by extraterrestrials.

That might be hard to swallow by some most people, but a genetic intervention explains a lot. if there was only a random genetic mutation in an individual producing a long head, then his descendants would most likely have the same long head. What we see however is that there are many different types and shapes of long heads. That points more to an ongoing genetic tinkering by someone, trying this and that until they got what they wanted, if they ever did. I also wonder why they were doing this; what were they trying to achieve with a new human race gifted with long heads, and thus more brain mass?

The Middle East always have been in the spotlight of those who believe in the extraterrestrial intervention in that place. It is the region where there was a sudden uprising of advanced culture, and legends of gods who came down to bring humanity all kinds of gifts, like agriculture and writing.

Mesopotamia is considered the cradle of civilization for the Western world. Mesopotamia the area of the Tigris–Euphrates river system. In modern days it roughly corresponds to most of Iraq plus Kuwait, and the eastern parts of Syria. Mesopotamia has a very long history, but the height of the Sumerian civilization is around 5000 to 3000 B.C. It is during the Sumerian civilization that the so-called extraterrestrial intervention is supposed to have taken place. This period also corresponds to the long head skull people in England and continental Europe. It well established by DNA research that the European people migrated from the Middle East.

So it is possible that something happened around or before that period in the Middle East that resulted in the emergence of long skulls?

If the extreme long skulls emerged in Mesopotamia, a couple of thousand years ago, we would expect to have found some of their remains in that region. So far no extreme long skull have been found, although a few long skulls have been excavated in nearby countries. (click on pictures to go the Elongated Skulls Asia page) They are pretty long but not nearly what we find in Paracas, although some of the Paracas people also had the less longer skull type.

in Lebanon:

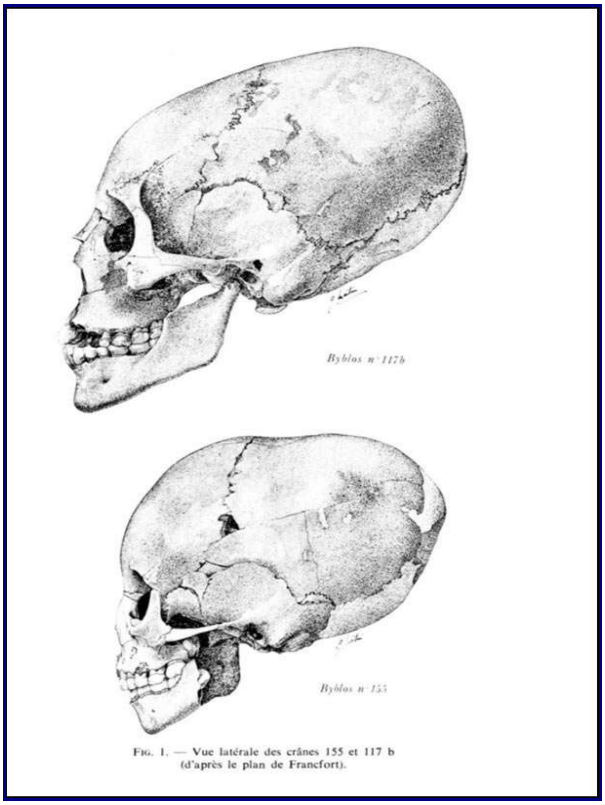


FIG. 1. — Vue latérale des crânes 155 et 117 b (d'après le plan de Francfort).

in Turkey:

I looked around to find some statues that would depict long skulls. I managed to find only two:

Officially called Sitting God from Qatna (now Tell Mishrife, Syria). Bronze, Middle Bronze Age (ca. 1600 BC)

Life-sized head, carved in basalt, was found in the region of Lake Jabbul, east of Aleppo, Syria in 1926.

That is not much to go on if one wants to point the Middle East as the origin for the extreme long skulls of the Paracas people, despite the fact that they have a Middle eastern haploid group in their DNA. It is also possible that the long skull Middle Eastern people migrated to the Americas, and that the extreme long feature happened over there.

We do have a family of very long skulls appearing in Egypt: Akhenaton and his wife Nefertiti, and their daughters, and Tutankhamen who was or a son or grandson of Akhenaton and a human woman. They lived in the century of 1300 B.C.

In regards to the other types of less long skulls in Europe, Asia and North America, these people seem to have been widespread, and migrated throughout the continents. So far it seems that the long head Neolithic people migrated east and west from the Middle East. But where the long head Middle Eastern people came from is still an open question.

Still present not that long ago

The Paracas people are thought to have flourish between 800BC and 100 BC, at least according to official estimates. If their European origin holds true with further DNA tests then the first settlers of this race might go back even further in time. Long skull people in South America have survived much longer than the

former estimate.

A team of archaeologists from universities in Poland, Peru and Colombia have discovered 150 mummies in the Atacama Desert belonging to an unknown culture that predates the Tiwanaku and Inca civilization by almost 500 years. (The Tiwanaku civilization is believed to have existed between 500AD and 1,000 AD, covering much of what is Peru and Chile today.) The bodies were mummified naturally by being buried directly in the sand with no stone structures, wrapped in cotton veils, reed mats or fishing nets, and radiocarbon dating shows that the oldest mummies came from 4th century AD, while the youngest mummies came from 7th century AD. Some of them had elongated skulls.

Brian Foerster radiocarbon dated a skull that proved to be only 800 years old.

In Europe some elongated skulls were still around several centuries ago in the Basque region of Spain.

Middle and South America

Middle and South America have a lot of elongated skulls, of many different shapes. A lot of extreme long skulls have been found in Peru, in the Paracas region. These skulls belong to the Paracas culture which lived in the Ica region of Peru. Most information about the lives of the Paracas people comes from excavations at the large seaside Paracas site on the Paracas Peninsula, first investigated by the Peruvian archaeologist Julio Tello in the 1920's.

In 1927-1928 the archaeologist Tello excavated the northern side of the Cerro Colorado area of the Paracas Peninsula. In all, some 429 mummy bundles were recovered from two clusters at a site known as Wari Kayan, a large subterranean structure. The necropolis of Wari Kayan consisted of two clusters of hundreds of burials set closely together inside and around abandoned buildings on the steep north slope of Cerro Colorado. Each burial consisted of a conical textile-wrapped bundle, most containing a seated individual facing north across the bay of Paracas, next to offerings such as ceramics, foodstuffs, baskets and weapons. Each body was bound with cord to hold it in a seated position, before being wrapped in many layers of intricate, ornate, and finely woven textiles. The Paracas Necropolis embroideries are now known as some of the finest ever produced by Pre-Columbian Andean societies, and are the primary works of art by which Paracas is known. Burials at the necropolis of Wari Kayan continued until about 250 CE . because of the dry desert climate all the mummies and textiles are very well preserved. All the burials were of males and the quality of their grave gifts suggests that they were of high status; some have suggested that many of the men buried there had been brought for some distance to a special location, although this is not accepted by all.

The extreme long skulls from the Paracas region have gained a lot of attention, but there are long skulls of various types all over Peru and in other countries of South and Middle America. There are so many, and more are surfacing every year (by illegal digs and the increasing interest of the visiting westerners), that I have limited myself to pictures that are representative of the different types and forms of the long skull people.

Many elongated skulls are displayed in several museums in Middle and South America, never examined by archaeologists.

Sub-chapters

Commonwealth of Dominica

Peru

Bolivia

Chili

Mexico

Argentina

****

Commonwealth of Dominica

I am starting this page with the Commonwealth of Dominica, to show that there are still people around with dolichocephalic, or long skulls. Here is a picture of a child with a natural long head. Picture taken by model Akii Lanier.

Peru

Reconstruction of a Peru woman with elongated skull.

Image by Marcel Nyffenegger

Reconstruction of a Peru man with elongated skull.

Image by Marcel Nyffenegger

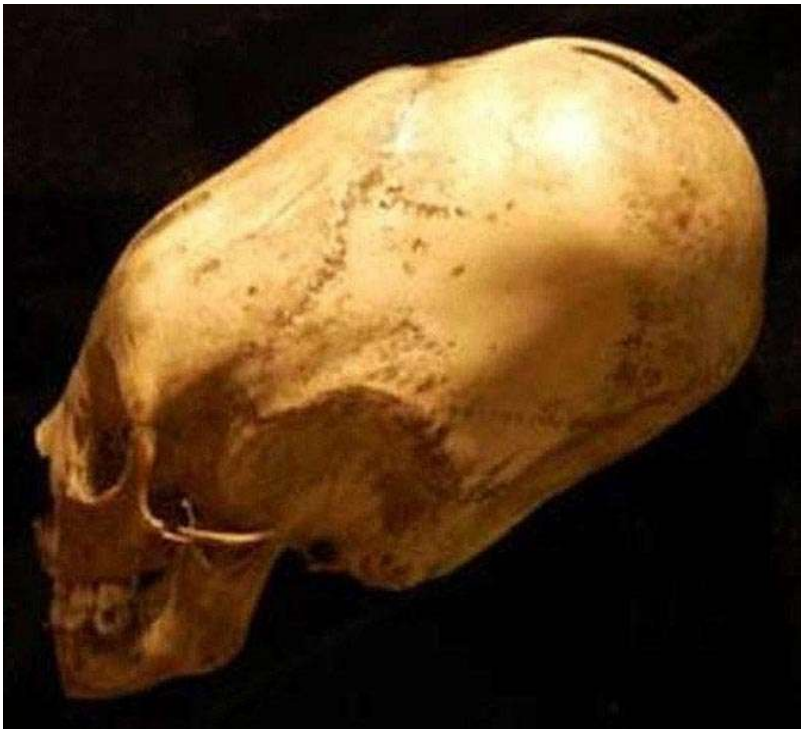
Ica museum, Nazca

Paracas skull, photo from [video interview with Brien Foerster]

Ica museum, Nazca

Paracas skull, with massive jaw

Ica museum, Nazca



Paracas skull

Paracas skull

elongated skull lying in the Nasca desert

Cusco

Cusco

Ica museum, Nazca

Museo Regional De Ankash, Huaraz

Ica museum, Nasca

The following article and photos appeared in the news site RPP Noticias (Nov. 17, 2011). They talk about it being an alien (that attracts more news readers), but it is a child with the elongated head although it looks quite different from a normal human child. it has particular features that also have been observed with other long heads, such as adult teeth and an open fontanelle.

Cusco: Non-human mummies found in Andahuaylillas, according to anthropologist

Anthropologist Renato Davila Riquelme of the Privado Ritos Andinos museum, located in the district of Andahuaylillas, Quispicanchi province (Cusco), announced the discovery of a mummy with no human characteristics. Dávila Riquelme detailed that the body is 50 centimeters tall, triangular head, too large eyes cavity, open fontanelle, which is only characteristic of children up to 1 year and has molars, which only appears in adult humans. "It has a non-human appearance because the head is triangular and tremendous, what's more, the head is almost the size of the body and we thought it was a child but Spanish and

Russian doctors have come and we have confirmed that it is indeed an extraterrestrial being".

The following skull is from the Museum of Osteology in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma state, USA. They posted these pictures on their Facebook page, on April 5, 2020 and with the following text:

Due to popular demand, this skull will be on public display when we reopen the Museum on Monday, June 1st!

For those that missed the original post. This is a Peruvian elongated skull with metal surgically implanted after returning from battle, estimated to be from about 2000 years ago. One of our more interesting and oldest pieces in the collection.

We don’t have a ton of background on this piece, but we do know he survived the procedure! Based on the broken bone surrounding the repair and you can see that it’s tightly fused together. It was a successful surgery.

Note: we don’t know the metal. Traditionally, silver and gold was used for this type of procedure.

It was not on display, but "Due to popular demand, this skull will be on public display when we reopen the Museum on Monday, June 1st!" (post on May 29, 2020)

Bolivia:

Archaeological Museum in Oruro, Bolivia

Archaeological Museum in Oruro, Bolivia

Patapatani museum

Cochabamba Archaeology Museum, Bolivia

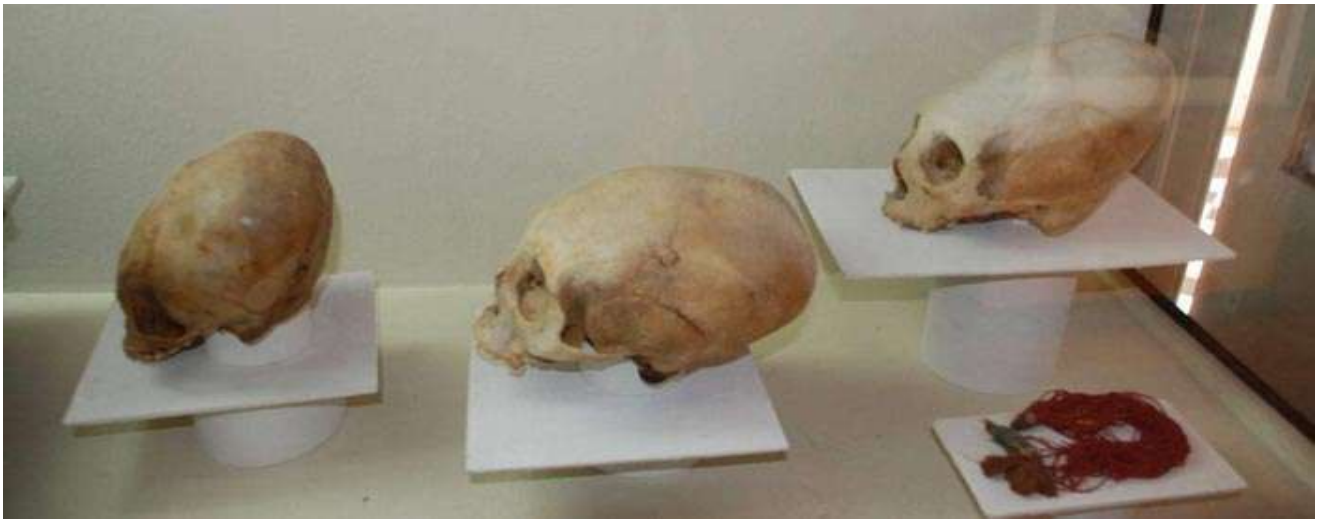
The following two pictures are from Project Tambo, a combined excavation project in Tiwanaku by several universities.

This mummy is in a curled up position (carbon 14 dated as from the 4th to 7th century). Long and pointy skull.

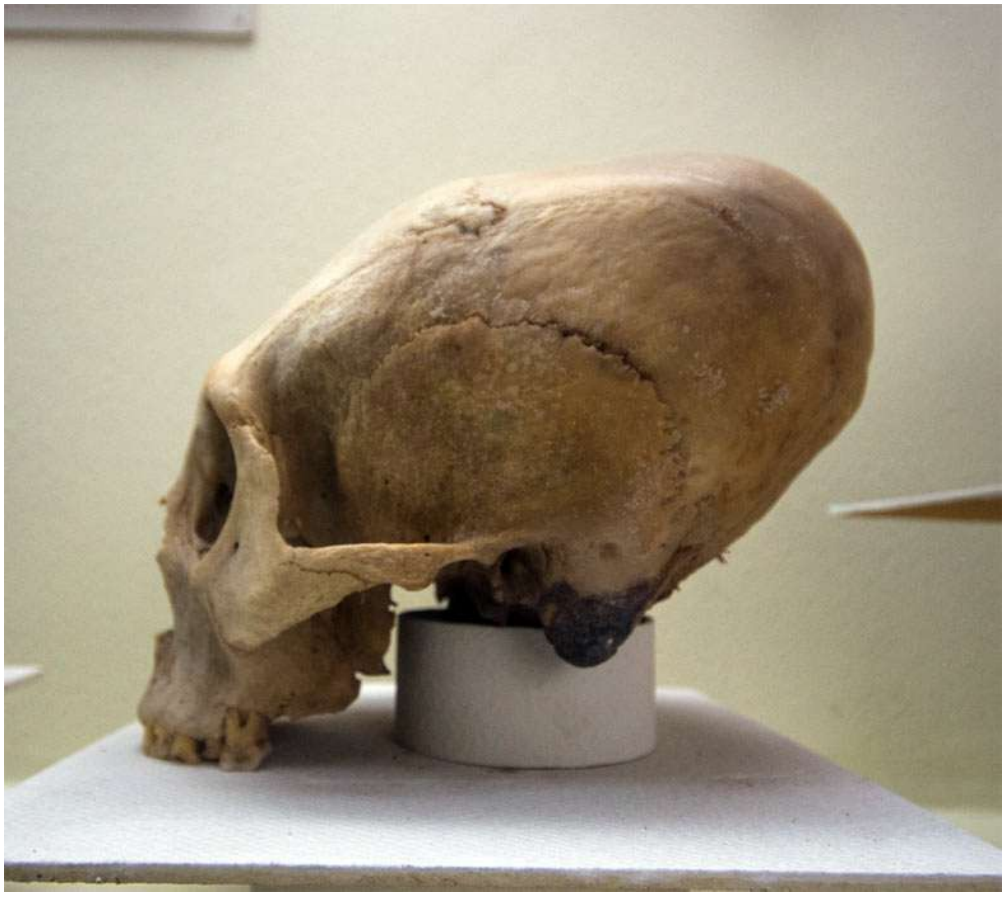
A long and more rounded skull.

In the 2010 Klaus Dona interview by Bill Ryan (from Project Camelot), which you can find on YouTube, Klaus Dona is showing a find nearby the ancient site of Puma Punku (which is near Tiwanaku, Bolivia). The skeleton was 2.6m long (8.5 feet). The skull is long and, as Klaus points out, this skull does not have the sagittal suture that humans have. Here are the slides from the video:

Chile:



Museo Regional de Iquique

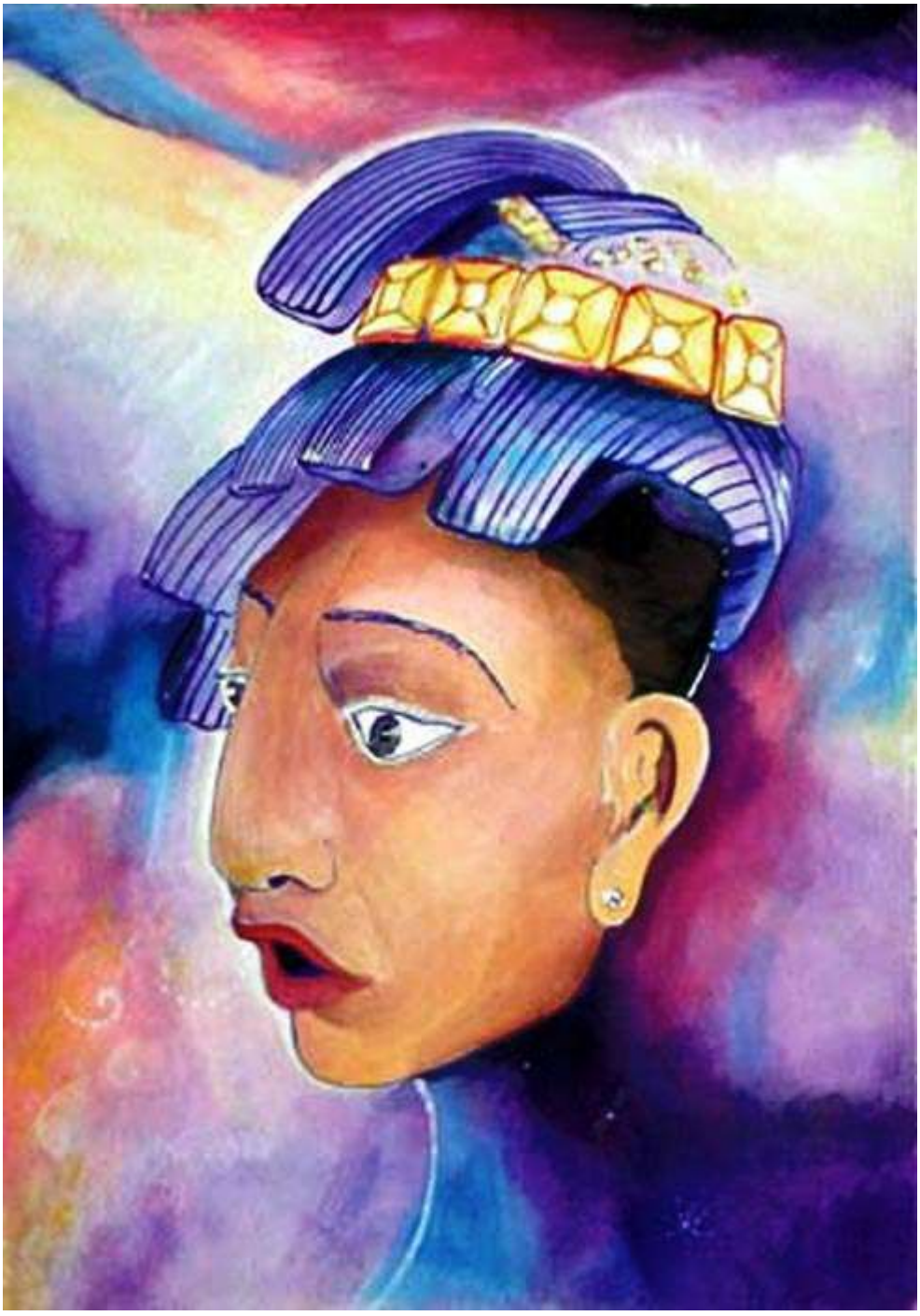


Museo Regional de Iquique

Mexico

The most famous ruler in Mexico was Pacal whose body was found inside a temple in Palenque. He dates to the seventh century A.D. he, and others in the Mayan aristocracy had elongated skulls, not the extreme ones as we find in the Paracas people of Peru, but still quite long in regards to a normal human skull. We don't find that many of then displayed in museums, but there is plenty of clay and stone sculptures that portray the aristocratic members with a rather long skull. Some of these people also display a large nose that starts at the middle of the forehead.

Statue of King Pacal, Palenque, Mexico
Pacal had an elongated head, and a particular long nose.

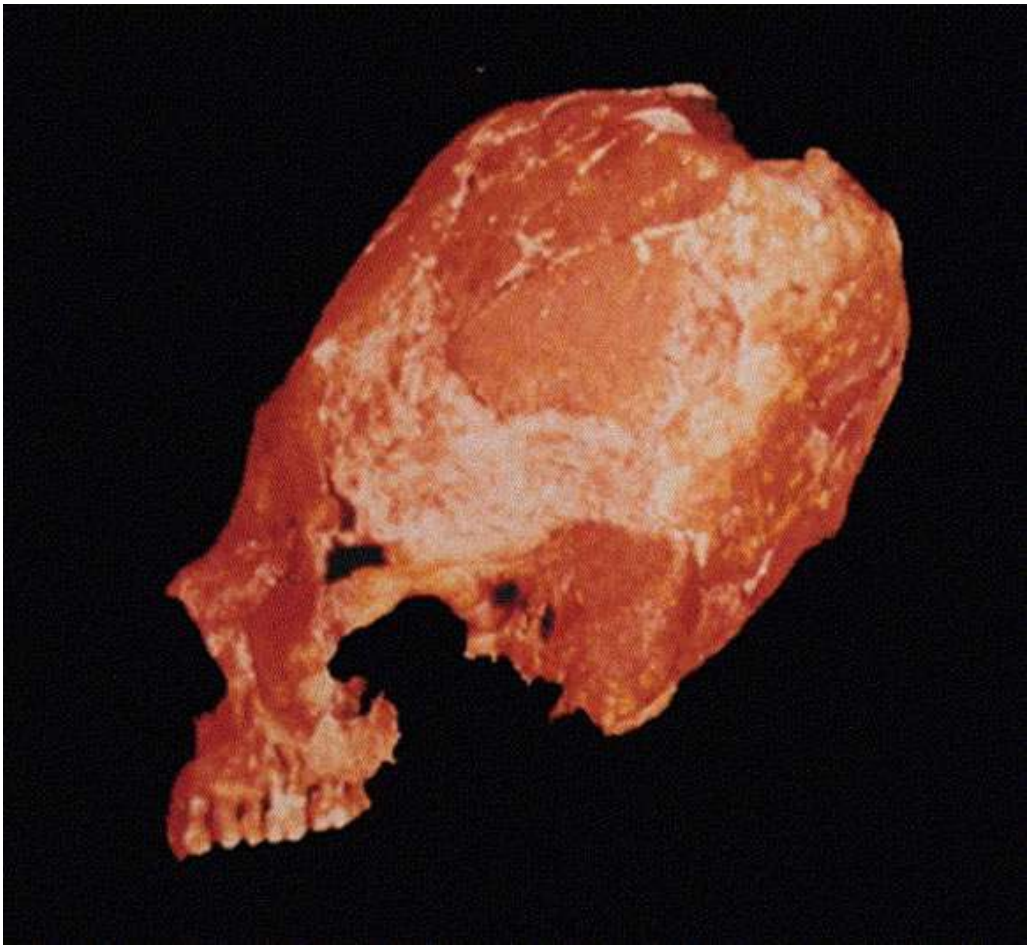


Mayan Lord, with elongated head.
Painting based on a terracotta head found in Palenque. Drawing by me, and painting by my wife.

In 1994 Arnoldo Gonzalez discovered the Royal tomb of a 45- to 50- year old woman to the west of Structure XIII, Palenque's most famous pyramid (Gomez: 2000). The skeleton, which appeared to be about 5'4", was stained red with cinnabar, and surrounded by bone needles, pearls, obsidian knives, jade, and shells. The cinnabar and luxury items were not the only suggestions of elite status, the Red Queen was also buried with two individuals bearing skeletal markers of having been sacrificed. Analysis of the remains places her in the sixth to late sixth to early seventh centuries A.D. The most likely candidate for the identity of the Red Queen is Queen Tzakbu Ajal, wife of Pacal the Great. This decision came from several factors. Her purported age at death is consistent with that of the Red Queen, as is the fact that she was born outside of Palenque. Also, facial reconstructions from the Red Queen's skeleton are fairly similar to carvings of Tzakbu Ajal on various tombs in the city ("Queen Tzakbu Ajal: 2007). While her identity cannot be one hundred percent confirmed, the multiple lines of evidence seem solid enough for some researchers to accept them as fact.

Source: MayanMusings

Below is the actual skull and a reconstruction of the head.



The skull of the Red Queen of Palenque.

A facial reconstruction of the Red Queen of Palenque whose remains were found in 1994, in a pre-Columbian tomb in the ancient city of Palenque.

National Museum of Anthropology, Mexico City

photo from [MexicoWoods](#) website

same skull, different view

National Museum of Anthropology, Merida, Yucatan

INAH, National Museum of Anthropology, Mexico City.

Onavas, Mexico

Some elongated skulls were found in a small village in Mexico, called Onavas. From the 25 skeletons found, 13 had "deformed" heads. Archeologists cannot accept the possibility of non-human beings, and thus always resort to the idea of cranial deformation, as it is claimed in this find too. Five of them had a different kind of teeth, which they called dental deformation or disfiguration. It is estimated that they died around 1000 years age. One of them was a woman, the rest were men. Article appeared in the DailyMailUK which gave as its source Cristina Garcia Moreno, director of the research project and working on behalf of Arizona State University with approval of the National Institute of Anthropology and History (INAH). I found the original story (in Spanish) on the INAH website under the title Descubren restos de pimas con deformación craneal (released on Dec 19, 2012). The images come from their video.

In the first picture you can clearly see, that the skull has features that are not present in human skulls: The content of the skull is about twice that of a human; the eye sockets are very different, and it has something that looks like **a sagittal crest**, a thick bony ridge starting between the eyes going up the skull.

This sagittal ridge was also found in the elongated skulls in England. See A Ridge Sagittal Suture in my intro page.

Teotihuacan

Found in an area of Teotihuacan called Tlailotlacan, an elongated skull from a woman which was an immigrant from the south, and who was around 35 to 40 years old at the time of her death. She had round pyrite stones inserted into her two upper front teeth, as well as a serpentine implant that replaced a lower front tooth.

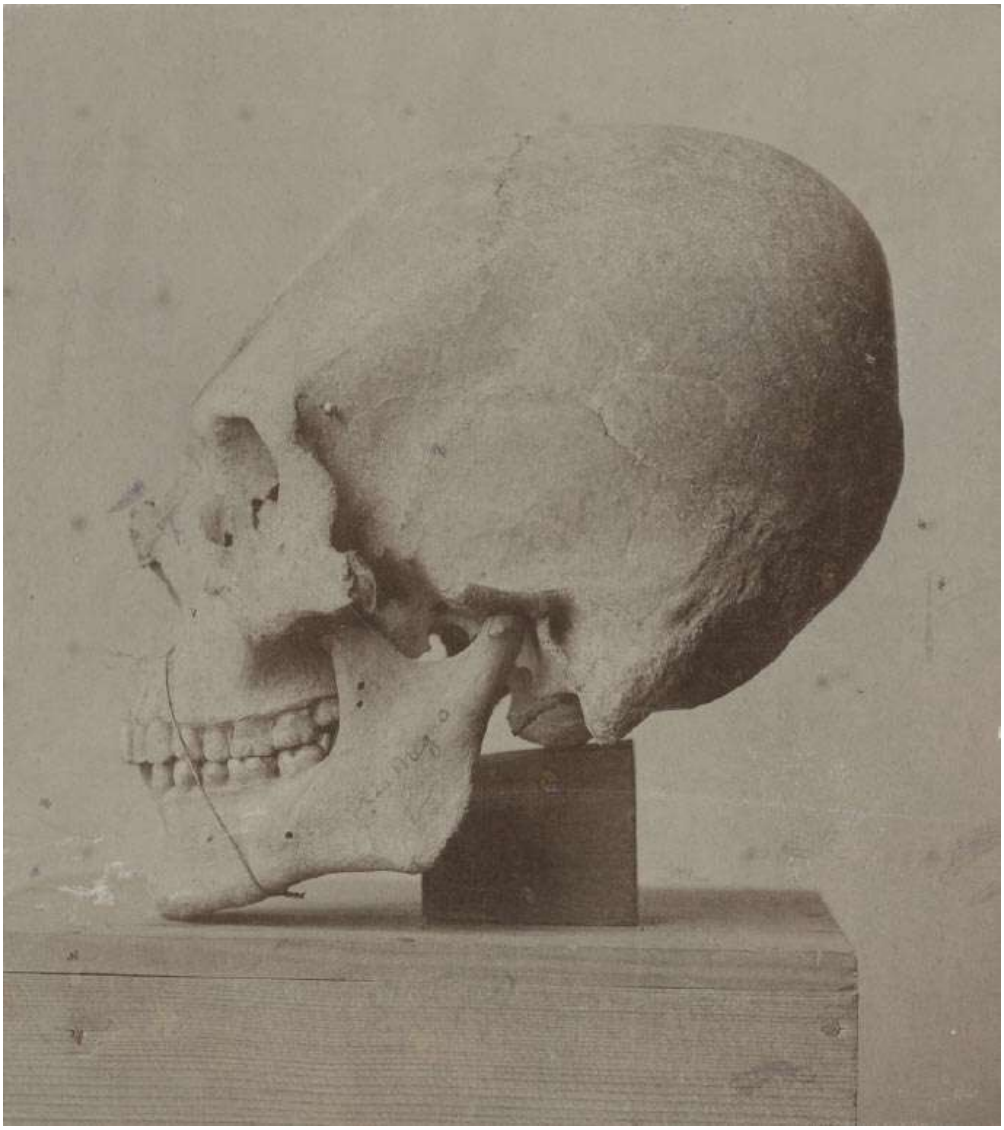
Original article about this find here. (National Institute of Anthropology and History of Mexico). The following three are from their video.

Tacotalpa

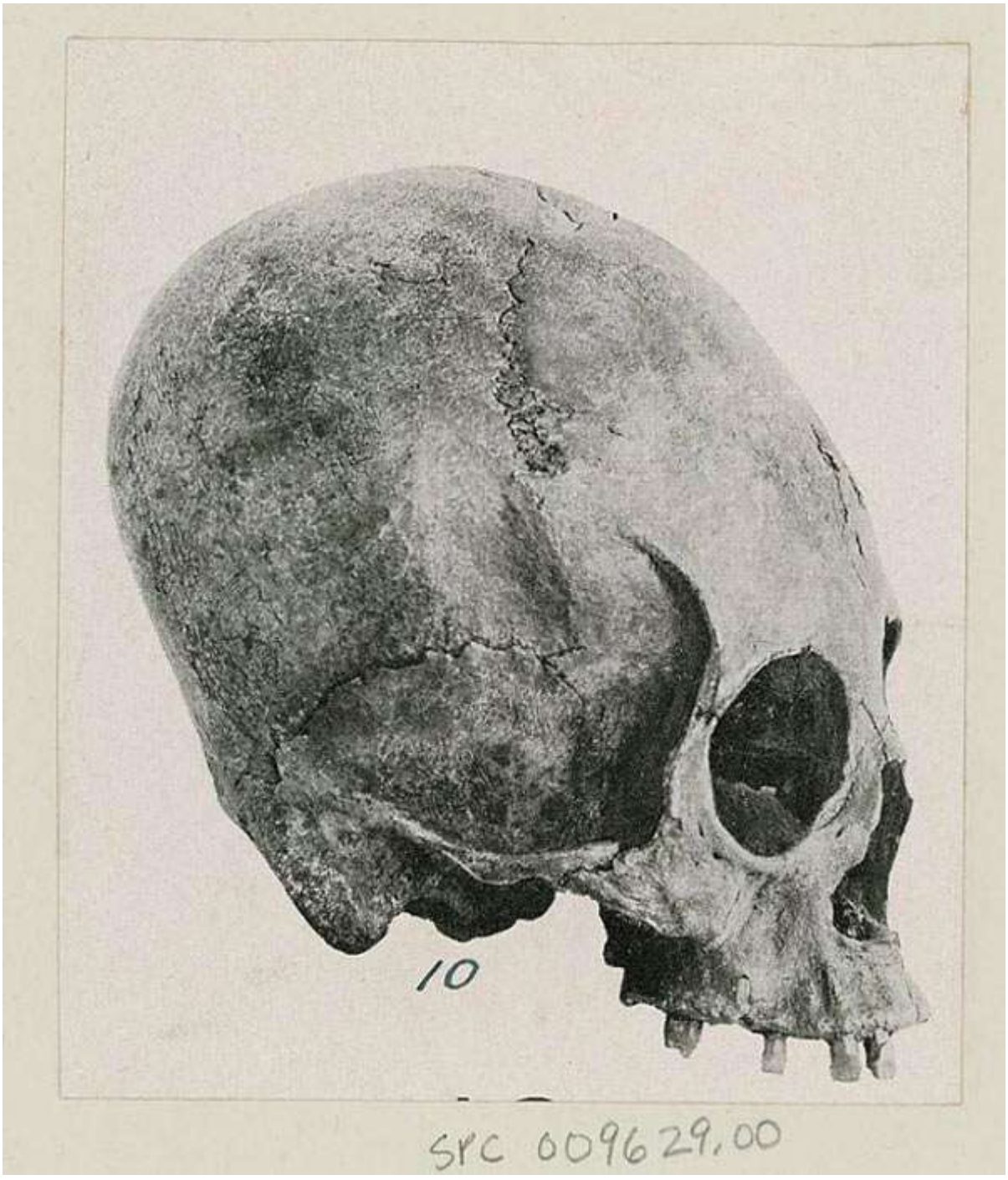
29 skeleton remains were found in the Puyil cave, which is in the Tacotalpa municipality of Tabasco state, located in southern Mexico around 2008.

One is up to 7,000 years old, while the other two are thought to date back around 4,000 years. One of them had an elongated skull. Most were from the Mayan period, but three were much older.

Argentina



A old print of a drawing of an elongated skull found in Patagonia, Argentina. Print is in the Ethnological State Museum of Berlin, Germany.



Old photomechanical print from National Anthropological Archives, Smithsonian Institution, showing Diaguita Skull from Argentina

North America

Who would have thought that there would have been people with elongated skulls in North America?

Already in 1936 it was thought that dolichocephalic people, with long skulls, had migrated to the Americas from other places in the world.

Text between square brackets [] and bold emphasis are mine.

American Anthropologist, Volume 38, Issue 3, (1936), AN OUTLINE OF THE PROBLEM OF MAN'S ANTIQUITY IN NORTH AMERICA By EDGAR B. HOWARD , page 396 (as pdf):

> Hooton, Dixon and others agree that the **first immigrants to the New World were dolichocephals**. To Hooton it appears that the earlier dolichocephals of the American population probably had a blend of Mediterranean, Negroid and an archaic white element, subsequently glossed over with Mongoloid traits due to mixture with other immigrants. In any case we have evidence of dolichocephaly among the Basket Makers, whose remains stratigraphically are earlier than the Pueblos. There are also a number of cases where extreme dolichocephalic skulls have occurred under conditions indicating considerable age. The Lagoa Santa skulls from Brazil represent such a case. Extreme dolichocephals have been found in west central Texas, and along the Texas coast. The incomplete skull from Vero is according to Dr Hrdlička a skull with a cephalic index near the upper limits of dolichocephaly. The Punin skull from Ecuador is also dolichocephalic. The Minnesota skeleton reported in the last few years and an even more recent discovery -that announced by Figginsls- are both narrow-headed. So that while the actual dating of these and other similar skeletal material remains doubtful, they do seem to bear out the impression that early man in America was narrow-headed, and that many of the skulls, although they appear to be of the same general type as those of the surviving Indians, show characteristics that are Australoid. Regarding this question Sir Arthur Keith thinks the Punin skull shows unmistakable Australoid affinities.

Even in the late 1800s it was clear that elongated skulls, or dolichocephalic people were once numerous in North America.

In Observations upon the Cranial Forms of the American Aborigines, based upon Specimens contained in the Collection of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, 1866, J. Aitken Meigs, M. D., comes to the conclusion that:

> 1st. That the crania of the Aboriginal Americans are divisible into

Dolichocephalic [long skull], Mesocephalic [between long and round skulls] and Brachycephalic [round skull] groups.

2d. That **the Dolichocephali greatly preponderate in numbers** over the Mesocephali and Brachycephali.

3d. That in the case of the Peruvian skulls in the Academy's collection, however, the short, square heads are more numerous than the elongated forms.

4th. That in **North America** neither **the Dolichocephalic** nor Brachycephalic tribes, when first known to Europeans, were restricted in their geographical distribution to any particular locality. While the former **were scattered over the continent**, through all degrees of latitude and longitude; the latter appear to have been, if we may judge from the specimens in the Museum, more numerous about the Great Lakes, at various places in the interior, in the south near the Gulf of Mexico, in the so-called Paduca area, and especially along the north-west coast. **In general terms we may say that on the eastern or Atlantic side of the continent the Dolichocephali appear to have prevailed** ; and on the western or Pacific side the Brachycephali. This in a great measure seems to have been, and still is the case in South America.

5th. That long and short-headed tribes or races are very commonly found throughout the two Americas **side by side**. In the extreme north, for example, dolichocephalic and brachycephalic forms are contrasted in the Esquimaux and their geographical neighbors, the Konaegior Kadiakan Aleutians; and again in the far south these diverse forms are exhibited in the Patagonians and Puelches.

6th. That this contrast in cranial forms existed among the extinct races of America, as it now does among extant tribes.

7th. That in comparing the old and new worlds by their cranial forms, we find that while in Europe and Asia the brachycephalic is the prevalent form, **in North America the dolichocephalic is the predominant type**.

8th. That while in Africa all the people are dolichocephalic, in South America they are nearly equally divided between the long and short forms.

9th. That while in Europe and Asia the Polar or Arctic people are chiefly brachycephalic, in America they are wholly dolichocephalic.

10th. That various European, Asiatic and African crania, such as those of Norwegians, Swedes, Anglo-Saxons, the Germanic or long-headed Germanic, the Gothic or short headed Germans, the Finns, Lapps, Turks,

Sclavonians, Kalmucks, Burats, Prognathic Negroes, &c, find representatives among the native cranial forms of America.

11th. That this homoiocephalic representation is not confined to normal skull-forms, but is shown in abnormal or artificially distorted skulls also.

12th. That the Dolichocephali are divisible into at least six well-marked forms or types, viz. : the pyramidal, boat-shaped, oral, cylindrical oblong and arched.

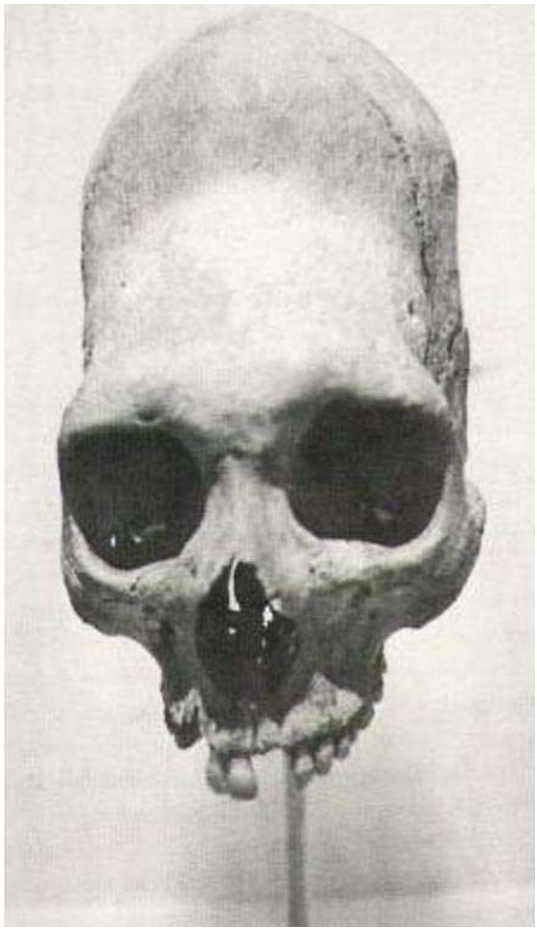
13th. That the Brachycephali may be divided into round or globular, and square or cuboidal classes.

14th. That the Mesocephali also consist of two sub-groups, one of which is transitionary to the square or cubical, and the other to the round or globular Brachycephali.

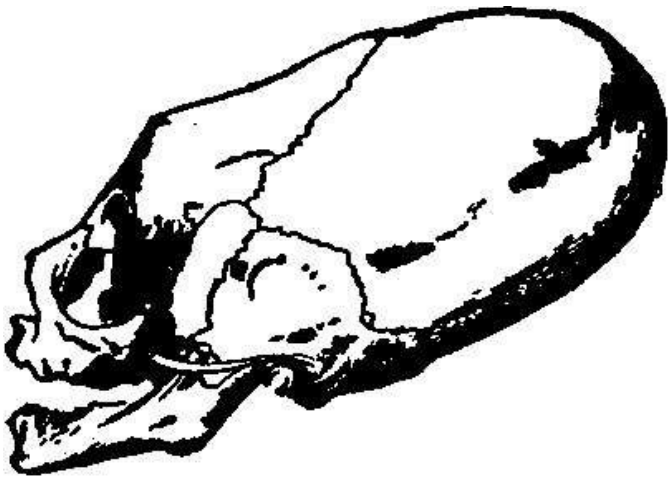
15th. That these ethnical or typical groups are founded upon osteological differences as great, and apparently as constant, as those which, in Europe, suffice to separate the Germanic and Celtic stocks on the one band, from the Ugrian, Turkish and Sclavonian, on the other.

So, where are all those excavated elongated skulls? I guess in the basement of the museums, as usual, with everything else we are not allowed to know. Only a few pictures are available:

Sanders Mound skull from Lamar County Texas, excavated around 1932 (from on a bulletin board)



"Foreign" skull discovered at Lake Superior Copper Mines, Wisconsin



Skull of a child of the tribe of Chinook Indians (Inhabiting the neighborhood of the Columbia river). From the book "The Human Body: An Elementary Text-Book Of Anatomy, Physiology, And Hygiene", by H. Newell Martin. This is a very elongated skull!

Europe

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Scotland

The European Continent

1. Spain

Guipuzcoa province

2. Belgium

Koksijde

Spy

3. Germany

Ofnet

Dossenheim

Bavaria

Stuttgart

Altenerding

4. France

Pays de Sainte Odile

The river Leman

Pontoise

5. Austria

Vienna

Globasnitz

Schiltern

6. Hungary

7. Malta

8. Denmark

9. Italy

10. Finland

11. Crete

12. Croatia

What a Hun woman looked like. Image by Marcel Nyffenegger.

Introduction

There was a time when human species with elongated heads, of various types and races, lived all over the planet. They were matriarchal, peaceful, and had great knowledge and skills, especially in working with stone. In some places they were the rulers, while in other places they were living in small communities. All that changed when humans with round skulls multiplied and spread all over the globe, taking over the territory of the long head people.

The long head people were very intuitive and energy sensitive, and were the builders of the numerous earth works and stone megaliths. They worked with the energy lines and spots of the Earth. It seems that the round head people were the first to work metal, and as a consequence fabricated metal weapons, which they used to subjugate or wipe out the long head people. The round head people were very war like, patriarchal and thrived on conquest. Modern day humans are the descendants of these round headed people, and maybe that is the reason why our leaders decided to let the physical evidence of the long head people disappear into the basements of museums, and to 'forget' what archaeologist had found during the 1800's and early 1900's in their excavations.

Bear in mind that there is a lot of variance in the opinions of archaeologists in regard to the different human and hominid races, their origins, and their migrations. New DNA analysis of the bones and skulls have yielded new insights in the history of all those races, and changed a lot of theories.

This chapter shows that long head humans were once prevalent in Europe.

The Old Archaeological Records

There are not that many pictures of elongated skulls in Europe, that is, those that are displayed in museums. It seems that archaeologists are uncomfortable with these finds. It is becoming more and more clear that these people with elongated heads were a separate human race. Their long heads were not the result of cradle-boarding or head binding; they were born with it. It was a genetic feature.

The interest in the elongated skull people has risen tremendously. The primary focus is on Middle and South America where most of these elongated skulls have been found and are displayed in museums. However these races of beings were once present all over the world.

In contrast to South-America where a multitude of extreme long skulls can be found in museums, in Europe elongated skulls are just not talked about. We now know that many elongated skulls have been found on Malta, but the skulls have disappeared into the basement of it museum.

The long headed people of Europe lived in the Stone age period of roughly 4000 to 3000 B.C. This was well known to the archaeologists of the 19th century, who dug up all these skeletons. The elongated skulls were sent to different museums, and... disappeared into their basements.

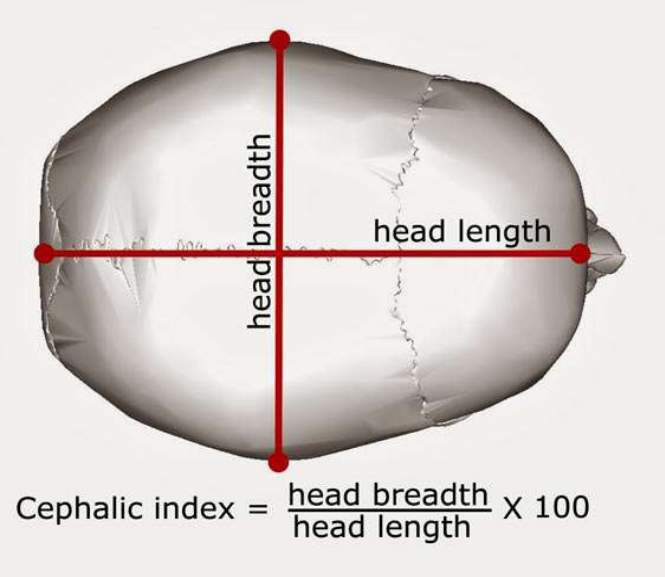
I have looked into the old archaeological publications, which are available online. I will give direct quotations, with a link to the original documents. These archaeologists were well convinced that at one time the whole of Europe was populated by a different human race with elongated heads.

Text between square brackets [] and bold emphasis are mine.

The Difference Between Elongated and Round Skulls

We saw this in the chapter of *Elongated Skulls: Physical Features* but it important to go over this in order to understand the archaeological records that have been quoted on this page.

Archaeologists of the 19th and early 20th century based themselves on the cephalic index to measure skulls. The cephalic index, or cranial index, is the ratio of the maximum width of the head multiplied by 100 divided by its maximum length, in the horizontal plane, or front to back. It is important to memorize these terms, as they are often used in the archaeological records.

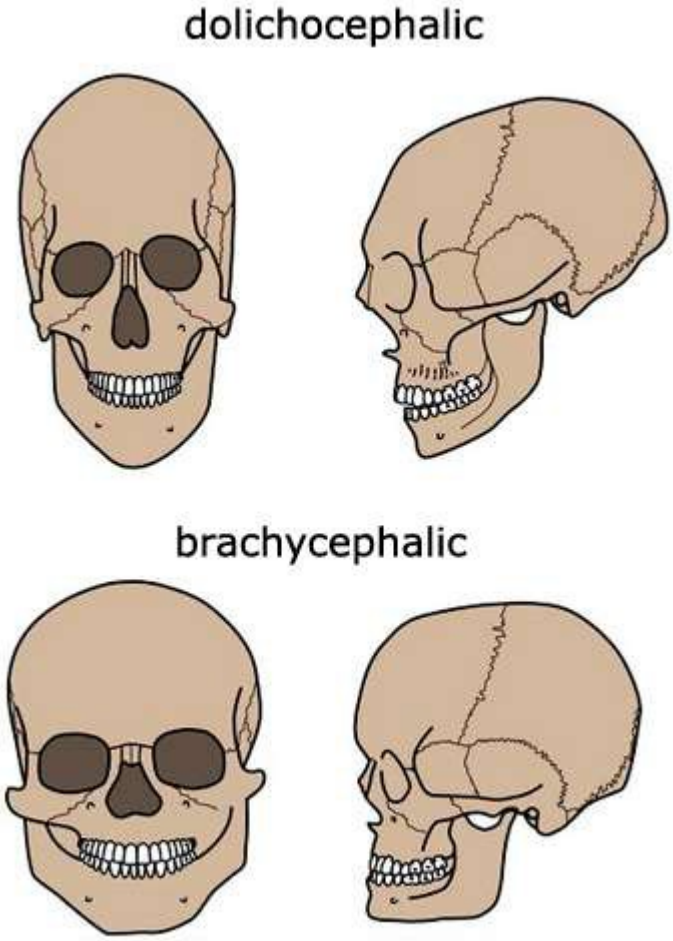


Round skulls, or brachycephalic skulls, are typical for what we know as present day humans, or Homo Sapiens. Their cephalic index is **larger than 81-83**, what means that the width of the face is slightly smaller than the length of the skull. In other words, they have a very round skull.

When a skull has a cephalic index **smaller than 71-73**, its length, front to back, is a lot larger than with the round skulls. These skulls are called **dolichocephalic skulls**, or long head skulls, or elongated skulls. These skulls can quite different can can be considered to belong to another human race.

Mesocephalic skulls are those that are in between the round and long skulls, often ovoid in shape. The are the result of interbreeding of round skull and long skull people.

When reading the following text, keep in mind these terms. I will also use the term 'round skull people' when referring to Homo Sapiens, or what we now call modern man.



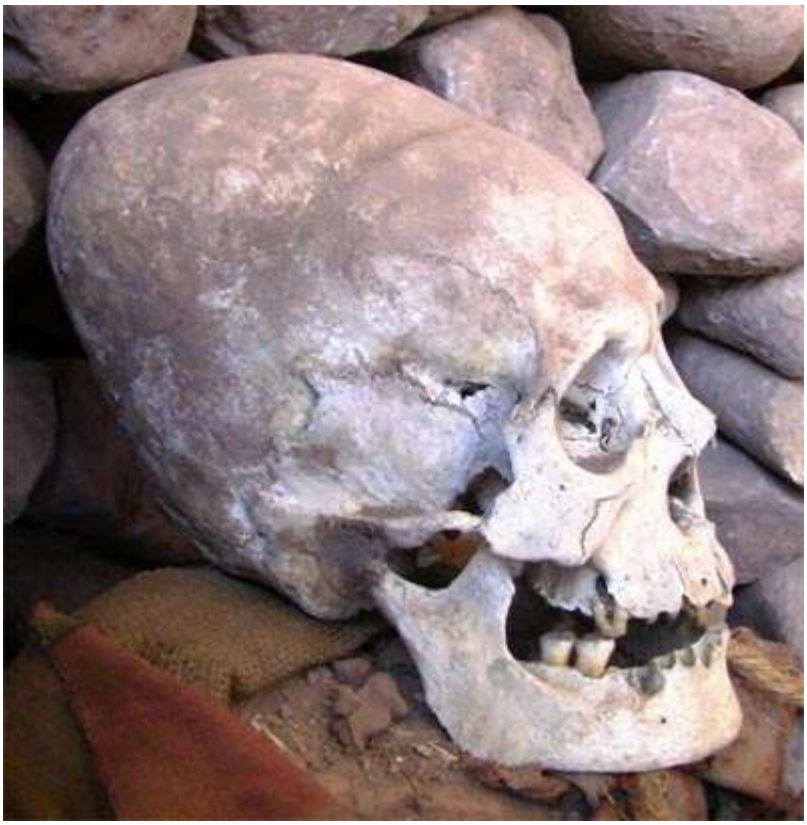
The Difference with South-American Elongated Skulls

The head length of the dolichocephalic skulls, or long head skulls, in Europe is significantly more extended than round skull people to qualify as belonging to a separate human race. In South-America the elongation of the skulls is quite long and often upwards or slanted. However we also find examples of elongation in the horizontal direction, that is, the top of the skull is often flat and the elongation extends backwards. This type of skull is predominant in Stone Age Europe.

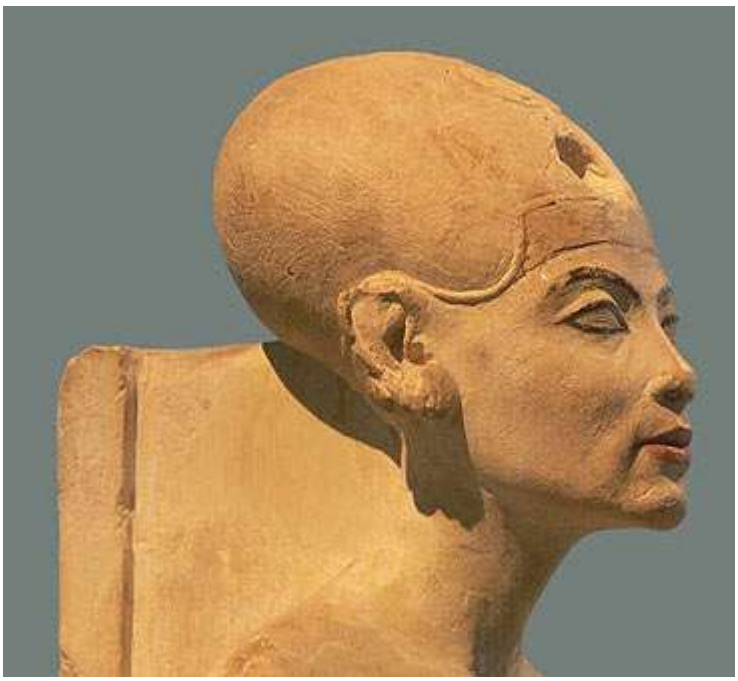
Below are examples of the South-America elongated skulls of different varieties. As you can see, the forehead often continues upwards.

Cráneo deformado de niño
Cultura Paracas

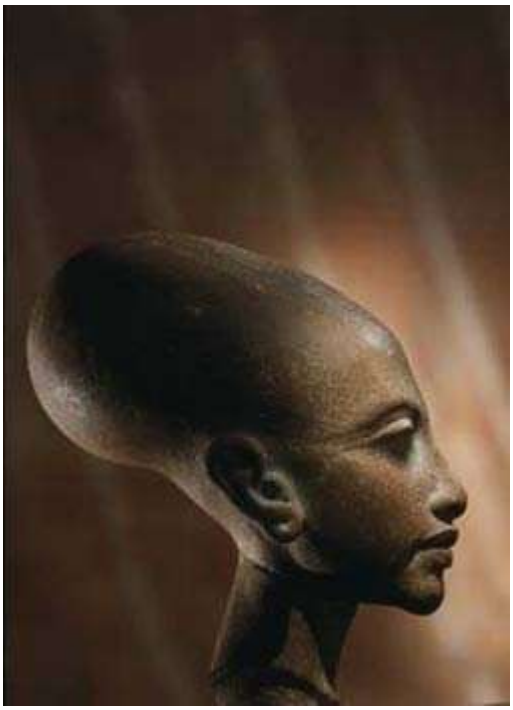
There are also skulls of which the forehead is slanted backwards, at an angle, or it goes immediately backwards like the one on the right (below).



You can see that all the South-American skulls are quite elongated, except for the last one. In Egypt, we find a 'horizontal' elongation that is still quite extensive.
The Akhenaton family:



Nefertiti

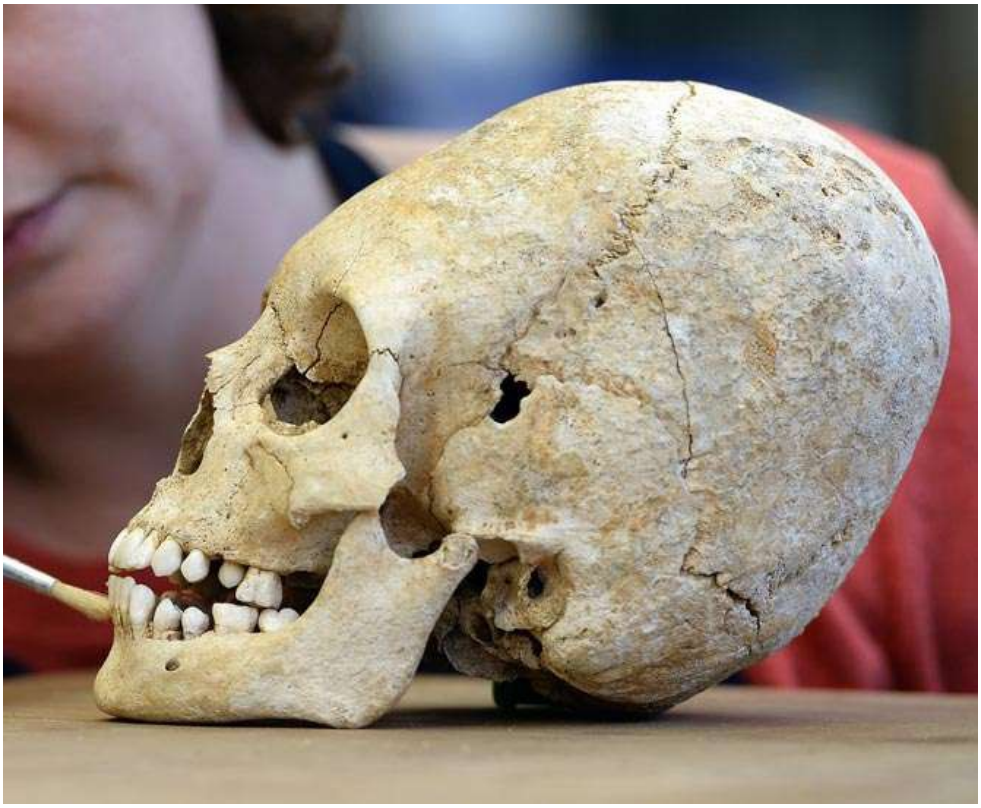


daughter of Akhenaten and Nefertiti

In Europe the elongated skulls, at least what is publically known (who knows what is in the basement of the museums) are shorter. There are some of which the forehead is slanted upwards, but most seem to be elongated in the horizontal plane.

Germany, a rather large elongation

Germany, forehead slanted upwards



France, forehead slanted upwards

Austria. horizontal elongation

Hungary. horizontal elongation

Malta, horizontal elongation

Below we will explore the old archaeological records, and some drawings that were made at that time, that will show that the long head people in Europe seem to be of a very different group than those in South-America.

In Europe the long head people were rather small in stature: about 5 feet 5 inches (John Thurnam in On the two principal forms of Ancient British and Gaulish Skulls (1865), page 40-41).

It is without question that Europe was once populated by both round skull and long skull people, as evidenced by the archaeological finds:

> "Several hundred skulls, found in Neolithic burial-places in France, Switzerland, Austria, and Germany, exhibit an intermixture of brachycephals [round skulls] and dolichocephals [long skulls]. According to the more or less frequent occurrence of the former in relation to the latter in each burial, we may, with Hervé, trace the route followed by these brachycephals of Central Europe, from the plains of Hungary, by the valley of the Danube, into Belgium and Switzerland; from these last-named countries they flung themselves on the dolichocephalic populations of France and modified the primitive type, especially in the plains of the north-east and in the Alpine region.
>
> "But if the "neolithic" people of France and Central Europe belonged to at least two distinct races, the same has not been the case with the other countries of our continent. In the British Isles we find ourselves, on the contrary, as regards this period, in presence of a remarkable homogeneity of type; it is without exception dolichocephalic, with elongated faces, such as are found in the long-barrows." Source: The Races of Man, by J. Deniker, 1900, page 313.

Although some of the long head people were murdered and wiped out, as was the case in England, in the European continent, there was plenty of evidence that both races lived side by side, and there probably was interbreeding, causing the the gradual disappearance of elongated heads.

England: Genocide of the Long Heads

1. Long barrows, long skulls; round barrows, round or short skulls

John Thurnam, a prominent English archaeologist of the 19th century (1810-1973), excavated and examined the barrows in the Salisbury plain and came to the conclusion that the long head people were the oldest race in England, and were replaced by an invading force of round skull people.

The long skull people lived around 4000 to 3000 BC, which is considered the (end

of the) Stone Age. They were usually called the Ancient British People. Their skeletons were void of metal ornaments or weapons, so it was thought that they only had stone implements.

> "In addition to the brachycephalous skulls [round skulls], of which so many examples are described in the Crania Britannica, a less number of decidedly dolichocephalic crania [elongated skulls] have also been depicted. These are principally derived from the chambered long-barrows of North Wilts and Gloucestershire, being the district of the British Dobuni, the same tribe which, at the time of the conquest under Claudius, was subject to the great neighbouring tribe of the Catuellani. There is no well-authenticated proof that metallic objects, whether of bronze or iron, have in any case been found in the undisturbed chambers of these tombs, which, however, yield well-chipped flakes and arrowheads, and also axes of flint. " On the two principal forms of Ancient British and Gaulish Skulls (1865), by John Thurnam.

Around 3000 BC, tribes of round skull people came around and murdered the long head people. They buried them in their long barrows, and closed off the entrances. The round skull people were called the Gaulish tribes, who took over the territory, and then constructed their own barrows, but of a round shape. This period is called the Bronze Age. The Bronze Age round barrows, built by the round skull humans, is from 2200 to1800 BC.

The fact that long head skulls were primarily found in long barrows and round head skulls in round barrows lead to the axiom "**Long barrows, long skulls; round barrows, round or short skulls**." Source: Part IV, Chapter XVII. The Archaic Character of the Contemporaneous Relics found in Combination with them. This chapter appeared in Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland Volume 6 (1864-5); also From the Memoirs of the Anthropological Society of London, Vol. III', The Royal College of Surgeons of England, page 124-126

Both the long and round barrows were used for initiatory, astrological and energetic purposes, and were not intended as graves. When the archaeologists excavated both types of barrows, there was a clear difference between the two.

The long barrows contained the remains of the long skull people. The archaeologists were really surprised that the burials of long head people in the long barrows did not have the signs of respectful burials. These burials were disorderly, the bodies often covered with dirt and rocks, and many showed clear signs of violent deaths, usual by severe damage to their skulls. In many cases the victims skull was cleft in two by a sword, with great force. The archaeologists came to the conclusion that an invasive force of round skull people had wiped out the long head people, and basically took over their territory.

The round barrows, constructed by the round skull people, eventually also functioned as resting places for their dignitaries. These contained respectful burials, and the remains still had their metal ornaments and weapons, as tokens of respect.

2. Examples of Violent Deaths

Not all long head skulls showed signs of a violent death, but fractured skulls were a constant recurrence in the excavations of the long barrows.

Here are some examples of what the archaeologists found.

> "In the south-east angle of the chamber, to the left of the entrance, was the skeleton of a youth of about seventeen years of age, apparently in a sitting posture. The skull was extensively fractured at the summit by what appeared to have been the death-blow."
>
> ...
>
> Almost in the centre of the floor was the skeleton of a man of about fifty years of age, of large and powerful frame, the humerus thirteen inches and the thigh-bone twenty inches in length. The teeth were very much eroded, the bones thick and heavy. A fracture, probably the death-wound, extended from one temple to the other, through the forehead into the right cheek, entirely severing the malar bone, which had fallen off below the skull, and was preserved by the clay in which it was embedded, of an ivory-like hardness, contrasting strongly with the light friable character of the bones from which it had been separated. The skull, somewhat large and flat, was of an elongated oval form."

In 1801 Mr. Cunnington opened the long barrow near Heytesbury, called "Bowls' Barrow," in which he found several skeletons crowded together at the east end, the skull of one of which "appeared to have been cut in two by a sword." Source: Examination of a chambered long barrow at West Kennet, Wiltshire, by John Thurnam (this article was published in Archaeologia Or Miscellaneous Tracts Relating to Antiquity, Volume 38, in 1860, page 405.

3. The Tilshead Long Barrow: a very Elongated Skull

Tilshead is a small village in the county of Wiltshire in the Salisbury Plain, England.

The Tilshead Long Barrow is a very large and massive barrow. John Thurnam, who excavated the site in the 19th century, found the remains of one woman at the center of the barrow, and eight skeletons at one end of the barrow. The

woman in the center might have been an important matriarchal leader of a tribe.

This 'burial' is interesting because the remains of the group of people were those of 3 men, 3 women and 2 children of only 1 to 2 years old. All of them were brutally murdered including the two children. Clearly, the round head people took no mercy on children either. If the woman at the center was a matriarchal leader, it is likely that the eight other people were her family.

John Thurnam describes his excavation of the Tilshead long barrow as follows (Further Researches and Observations on the Two Principal Forms of Ancient British Skulls, page 27-39):

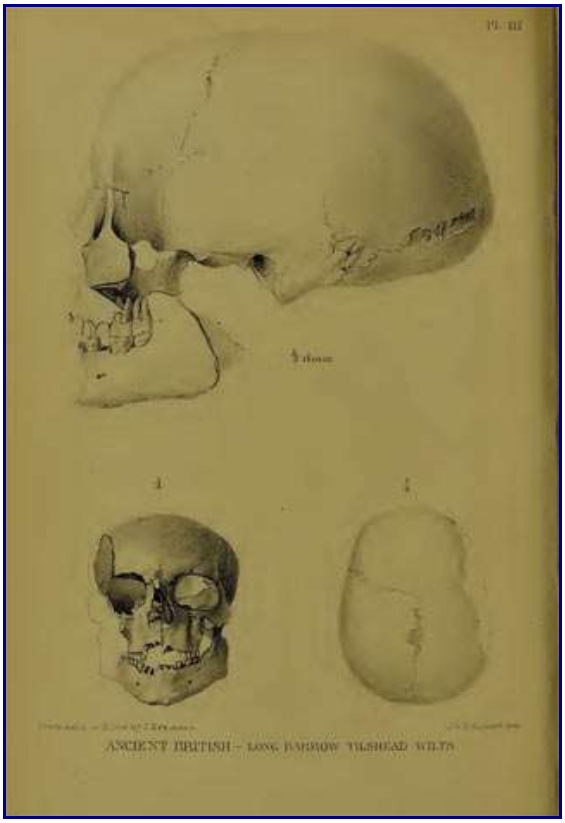
> "Later in the year 1863, I successfully explored another of the long earthen barrows of South Wilts. This was in the parish of Tilshead, about seven miles north of that last described, and not far from the eastern extremity of the ancient vallum called Old Ditch. It is now covered with trees of about twenty years growth, and is of smaller size than that of Winterbourn-Stoke; being about 210 feet in length, 50 in breadth, and six or seven in height. There is the usual ditch on its north and south sides. Excavating near the east end, a stratum of black earth was found at the depth of about five feet; and in and below this, a pile of human bones, closely packed, within a space of less than four feet in diameter and about a foot and a half in depth. They proved to be **the remains of eight skeletons,** strangely cemented together; so closely as to show, that if not interred after the decay or removal of the flesh, the bodies must have been packed together as closely as possible in the sitting or crouching posture. The lowest skeleton, covered by the others, and most centrally placed, was that of a woman; whose skull, the best preserved of the whole, is described further on. There were no relics whatever with the skeletons; nor were any cavities scooped out in the chalk at the base of the barrow disclosed; though there can be little doubt such "cists" would have been found if the excavations had been sufficiently extended.
>
> "The skeletons were those of **three men, three women, and two infants, from one to two years of age**. The length of the bones of the limbs was not above the medium, and implies a stature of from 5 feet 5 inches to 5 feet 8 inches, for the men and 4 feet 9 inches to 5 feet 3 inches, for the women. The restoration of the skulls from the many fragments in which they were recovered, was a work of great labour. The first thing observed was that **nearly all had been most extensively cleft, apparently during life** ; the gashes in two of the male skulls (Nos. 2, 3) being of remarkable length and width ; in the one extending from the forehead to the vertex, and in the other traversing the skull in all directions. In a female calvarium (No. 6) the clefts are nearly as extensive. In the other male skull (No. 1) the largest of the series, the clefts are confined to the two temporal regions, and are somewhat more ambiguous in their

character. A similar doubt may apply to a second female skull (No. 5);..."

John Thurnam thought they were the victims of funeral sacrifices. However it looks more like plain murder by the round heads. After all the 'burials' were done in a very disrespectful manner, and here at Tilshead, the victims' death was excessively brutal, with exception of the sole remains of a woman in the center of the barrow:

> "The only skull without greater or less trace of violence (No. 4), is that referred to as the deepest and most centrally placed; and I am inclined to conjecture that this sepulchral mound was raised in honour of some woman of rank or female chief; the examples of Boadicea and Cartismandua showing that in Britain, supreme power was at times exercised by women. All the skulls are of the elongate form, with the occiput full and prominent; the mean breadth being about as 71 to the length taken as 100; the largest male skull has a breadth of 68. There is postcoronal depression in most, and to a marked extent in one of the female skulls (No. 6). Very decided traces of it are observed in the centrally-situated female skull. This cranium, the only one with the facial bones and lower jaw, is **a remarkable specimen, being not only very elongate, but having an extremely depressed and flattened vertex**; the greatest height being only as .65 to the length, (Plate III.) "

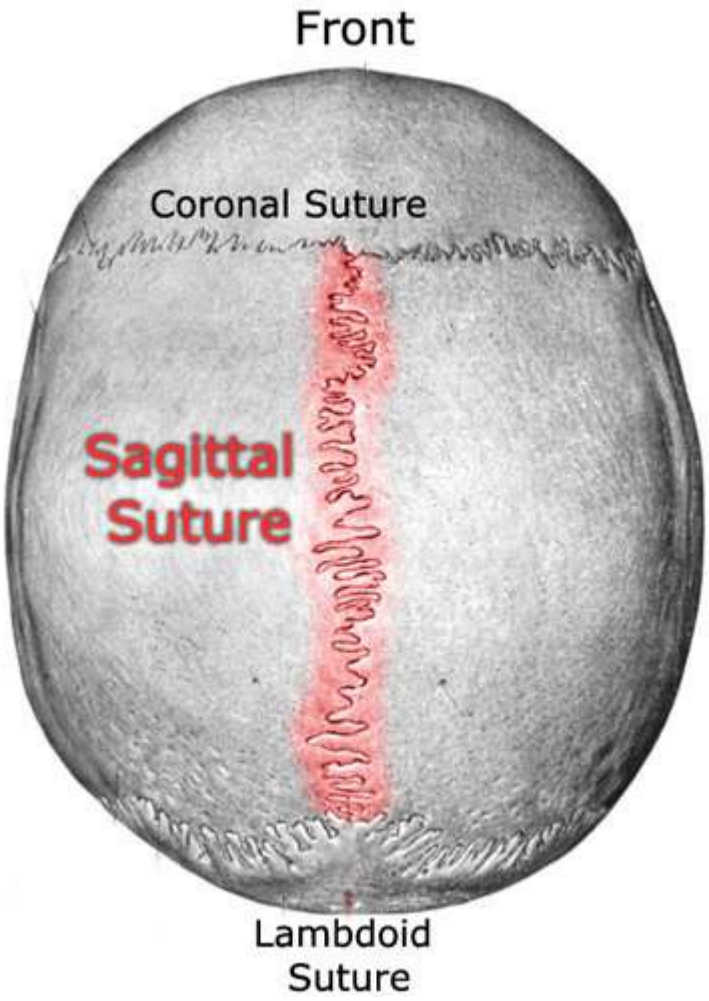
Underneath is Plate III showing his drawing of the woman's skull.



Maria Wheatley, a present-day dowser, managed to track down the woman's skull to Cambridge University, and asked to see the skull, and take pictures. So finally we got a picture of an elongated skull in England! The following is the only picture Wheatley showed at a presentation in the 3rd international conference from the Bases project of Miles Johnston. You can watch it at YouTube. She starts talking about the skull at about 11 minutes into the video. This is her picture of the woman's skull:

4. The Effacement of the Sagittal Suture of Elongated Skulls

Some people have stated that some of the elongated skulls did not a sagittal suture because the excavated skulls did not show one. This would imply that they were born with two instead of three skull plates. However there is an underlying process that should be taken into account.



John Thurnam, who was also a craniologist, never mentioned a complete absence of the sagittal suture in any of the excavated skulls. A missing sagittal suture would have been a major find. In the Thurnam's drawings of the elongated skulls, a sagittal suture is always present.

In Further Researches and Observations on the Two Principal Forms of Ancient British Skulls, page31-35, Thurnam describes the various anatomical differences between the long skulls of the Ancient British people and the round skulls of the Gaulish people. The long head skulls has various characteristics that makes them a very different race from the round skull people. They facially looked different. In regard to the sagittal suture, on page 35, he says:

> "The dolichocephalous skulls [long skulls] from the long barrows differ, likewise, in a very curious respect, from those of the brachycephalous [round skulls] series; viz., in their **greater liability to premature obliteration of the sutures**. This can hardly be regarded as other than a **race-character**, which these skulls exhibit in common with those of other dolichocephalous peoples..."

> So, it is not that the long heads were missing the sagittal suture. The long head race had a tendency to fuse together the cranial plates at a much faster rate than was and is the case with the round heads. Sometimes it already happened when the long head person was in its infancy.
>
> "In the same class of skulls, the sagittal suture has, in several instances, been found more or less effaced,..."

Thurnam surmises that the reason for early obliteration of the sagittal suture is an exuberant ossification [bone formation] produced by a diet high in meat, and also because the closer contact of the skull plates at the sagittal suture [with long skulls] by which ossification happens much earlier in life.

So, the long heads are not missing the sagittal suture. It ossified very early in life, so it became hardly perceptible later on in life. It is definitely a very defining characteristic of the long heads, as we do not see this happen with round skulls.

> "No such effacement has been observed in the brachycephalous [round] skulls from the round barrows."

I also found a curious reference to another feature of the sagittal suture associated with a long skull. On page 6 of On the two principal forms of Ancient British and Gaulish Skulls (1865), John Thurnam talks about the findings of another archaeologist, Mr. Bateman, who says about the elongated skulls found in the long barrows of the Dobunian district:

> "The interments within the chambers have been many, and apparently continued over some length of time. They are marked by a strongly-defined type of skull, the more obvious feature being excessive elongation and a laterally compressed appearance, enhanced **sometimes by the sagittal suture being elevated into a ridge**."

The ridge feature was also found in a dolichocephalic skull in Scotland:

> "In the norma verticalis each skull had an elongated ovoid outline, though one was proportionately wider than the other, and the cephalic indices were respectively 75 and 72 '8, dolichocephalic; **the sagittal line was ridged**, and the side walls were bulging,..." (Source: A contribution to the craniology of the people of Scotland. Pt. I. Anatomical. by Turner, Wm. (William), Sir, 1832-1916; Royal College of Surgeons of England, page 587) This source cites several dolichocephalic and hyperdolichocephalic skulls in Scotland.

5. The Galley Hill Skull: an Extreme Elongated Skull

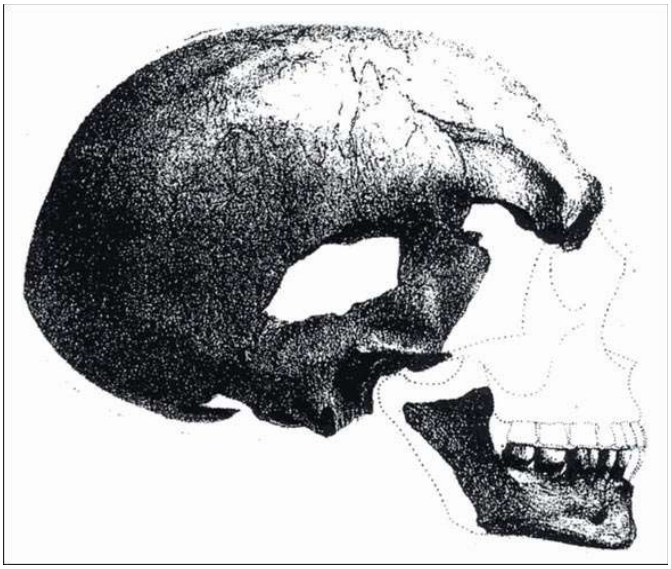
I am mentioning this skull because of it extreme elongation, and it antiquity.

This skeleton was found in 1888 in Galley Hill, in Kent, England, but left in place. It was studied by a couple of archaeologists over a period of many years, and was the debate of controversial theories, because it was present in a layer of soil that would date it to a period much older than the theories at that time would allow. In 1894 E. T. Newton carefully excavated it. Arthur Keith came to the conclusion that this skeleton was as old as the layer of soil it was found in, that is, about 250,000 years ago. It was thought that at that time, only a very primitive man existed, but the skeleton and skull showed that

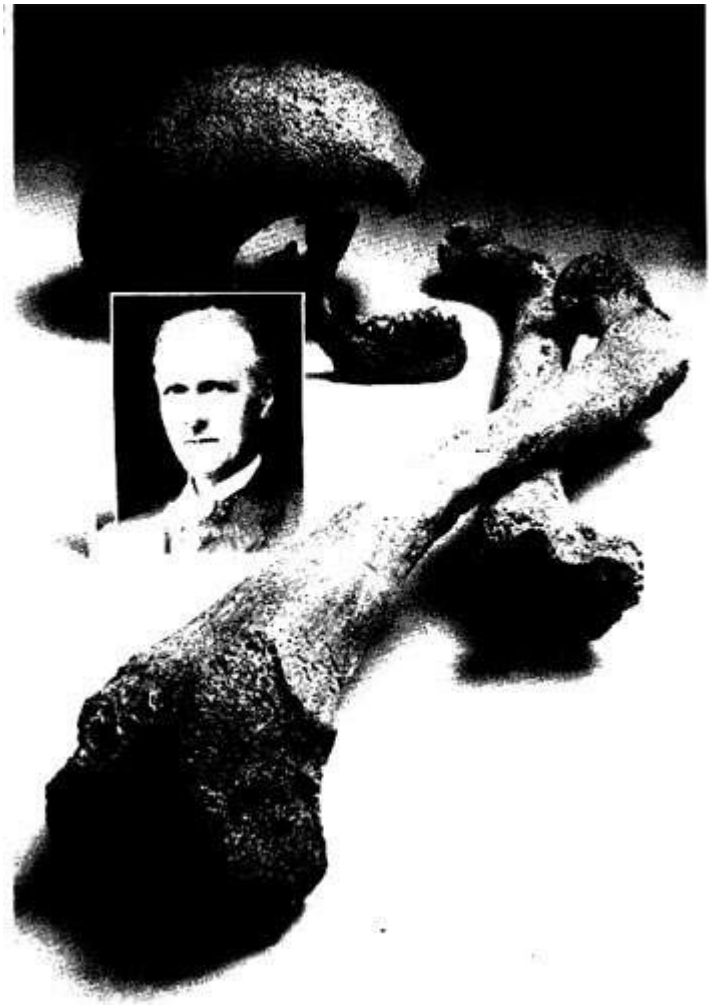
> "Certain it is that the remains found at Galley Hill are not those of a low type of man. In size, and in the richness of its convolutions, the brain of Galley Hill man does not fall short of the average man of to-day." (The Antiquity of Man by Arthur Keith, 1915, page 185)
>
> "The skeleton does not show a single feature which can be called Neanderthaloid, nor any simian feature which is not also to be seen in the skeletons of men of the modern type. The Galley Hill man represents no strange species of mankind; he belongs to the same type as modern man." (page 186-187)
>
> "The man was **pronouncedly long-headed**, the width being approximately 69 per cent, of the length. We have already seen that most of the Palaeolithic Europeans, especially of the Aurignacian period, had exceptionally long heads." (page 187)

That is a cephalic index of 69, what is classified as hyperdolichocephalous, or an extreme elongation. Interestingly, in that last quote, he mentioned that most Europeans in the Stone Age (2.6 millions years ago to 10,000years ago) were long heads! The Aurignacian period is from 43,000 years ago to 28,000 years agp.

You can find a detail description of this skull in The Antiquity of Man by Arthur Keith, 1915 from page 179 to 193.



The Galley Hill skull



Arthur Keith and the Galley Hill specimen

Scotland

I should also mention here that dolichocephalic skulls have also been found in Scotland. An example is the archaeological record of skulls found on the island of Orkney: On the osteology of the ancient inhabitants of the Orkney islands by Garson, J. G. (John George); Royal College of Surgeons of England, 1883.

The European Continent

In the European continent the situation was different. Both long and round headed races were living amongst each other, and it was difficult to figure out the identity of these tribes, and how they moved around on the continent. In some burial sites both skull types were found together, what shows that at some places they were living together, and most likely cross-bred. There were different theories and names of tribes assigned these prehistoric people, as not all archaeologists agreed about the origins of these people.

John Thurnam, the English archaeologist, also studied the findings of the French archaeologists, and he came to the conclusion that the long head people in England were Teutonic in origin, which roots in Anglo-Saxon and Scandinavian sources; and in France there were equally Teutonic with roots in Gothic, Burgundian, Frankish, or Scandinavian sources. More details at Further Researches and Observations on the Two Principal Forms of Ancient British Skulls, (1965), page 8.65), page 8.

The following shows a couple of examples of long head people in European countries.

1. Spain

Guipuzcoa province

It appears that some of the dolichocephalic tribes were still present in more recent times. In a dispute about the origins of the Basques (in Spain), the archaeologist Broca, in 1862, 'procured' 60 Basque skulls from an old, unnamed cemetery in the province of Guipuzcoa, and the large majority were dolichocephalic. However over time, the dolichocephalic type of skulls disappeared, probably by cross breeding with the round skull population. (Source: Paul Broca, by Francis Schiller, 1979, page 150)

Picture of one of the Basque skulls (from Further Researches and Observations on the Two Principal Forms of Ancient British Skulls, page 43):

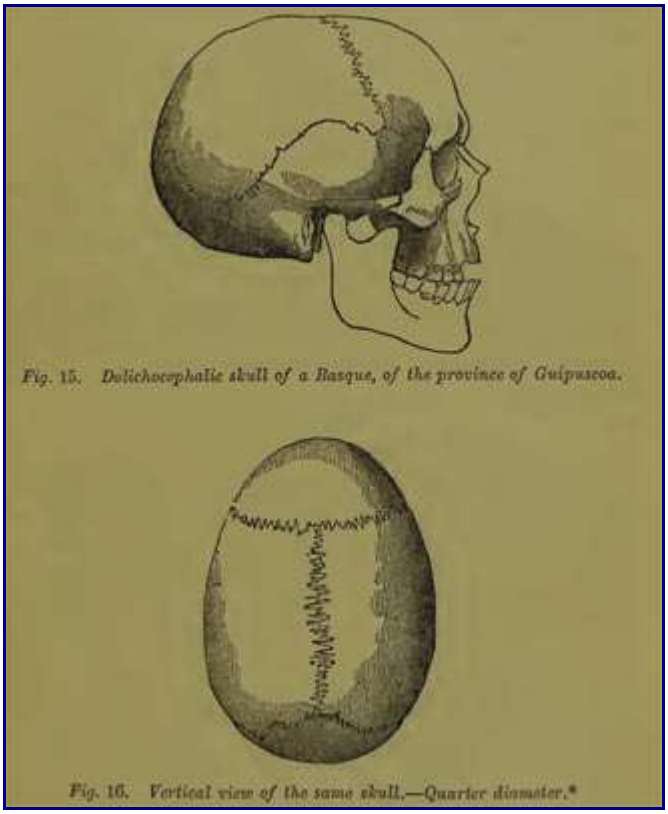


Fig. 15. Dolichocephalic skull of a Basque, of the province of Guipuscoa.

Fig. 16. Vertical view of the same skull.—Quarter diameter.

2. Belgium

Koksijde

I remember that in the Museum Ten Duinen, in Koksijde, Belgium, they had trepanned skulls and one elongated skull on display in the 1980's. These were found during an archeological dig inside a medieval monastery!

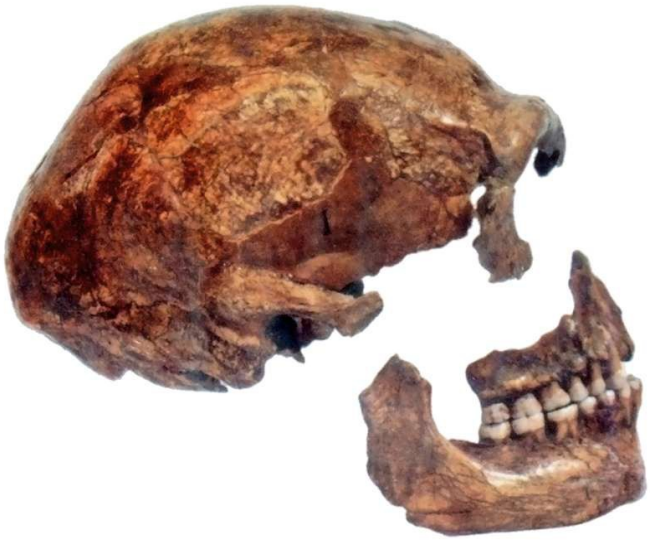
Spy

In 1886, in the village of Spy, in the province of Namur, two skeletons, of a man and a woman, were found in front of a cave, of which the skulls were dolichocephalic. They were dated at 3600 years ago. Their skull characteristics were very different than those of humans (Homo Sapiens) because they were very simian (ape-like).

The shape of the crania found at Spy had a long, narrow, low skull with very retreating forehead, enormous brow ridges, powerful masticating apparatus, heavy under jaw with broad ascending branch, no chin.

They were classified as Neanderthals. There is a very detailed description of the skulls in "The Genealogy of Man" is an article from The American Naturalist, Volume 27, 1893, page 327 to 334.

One of the Spy skulls from The Races of Man, by J. Deniker, 1900, fig. 86The Races of Man, by J. Deniker, 1900, fig. 86



from Wikipedia

3. Germany

Ofnet

In some burial sites both round and elongated skulls were found together, what shows that at some places they were living together, and probably cross-bred. An example of this was found in 1908, in the Ofnet cave which are explained in detail in Men of the old stone age, their environment, life and art, by Osborn, Henry Fairfield, 1918, Page 479 – 481).

Dossenheim

This is an elongated skull at the Dossenheim Museum in Germany: "elongated skull and grave artifacts of 6th century Frankish woman".

It was excavated in 1955, in Dossenheim near Heidelberg in a women's grave, which was clearly outside the local cemetery. The skull had only three teeth, so she must have been very old.

Bavaria

This skull is in a museum display in Tuchersfeld, Germany. The inscription with the skull states that about 20 of these male and female skulls were found in the Franconia-Suisse area of Bavaria, Germany. A very elongated skull!

Skulls in the State Collection for Anthropology and Palaeoanatomy Munich:

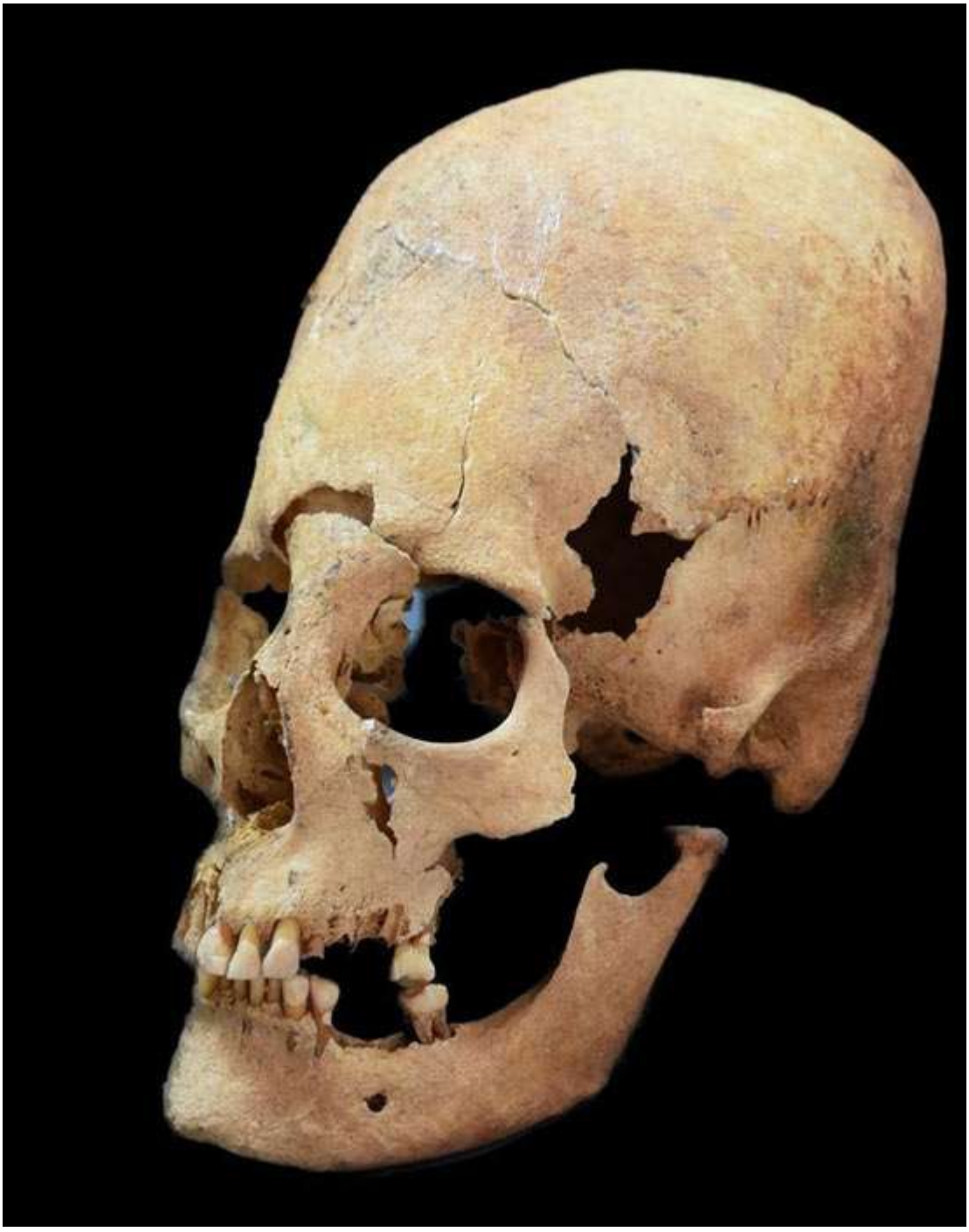
(The original scientific publication: Population genomic analysis of elongated skulls reveals extensive female-biased immigration in Early Medieval Bavaria)

DNA from 40 individuals, buried in Early Medieval (5^{th} and 6^{th} century) sites Altenerding and Straubing in Bavaria, was analyzed. Those who had normal skulls were from Barbarian tribes in Western and Central Europe. Nine were women with elongated skulls who actually came from southeastern Europe, specifically Bulgaria and Romania – meaning these women would have likely had darker hair and darker eyes than their Bavarian associates, not to mention their expansive,

receding foreheads. It is not clear why these women would have travelled that far to marry within these tribes.

The middle and right skull are from the local Barbarian tribes. The one on the left is a female elongated skull from Southeastern Europe. Notice that this skull is of the 'tower' variety, going straight up.

front view



Side view of the female skull in the above pictures.

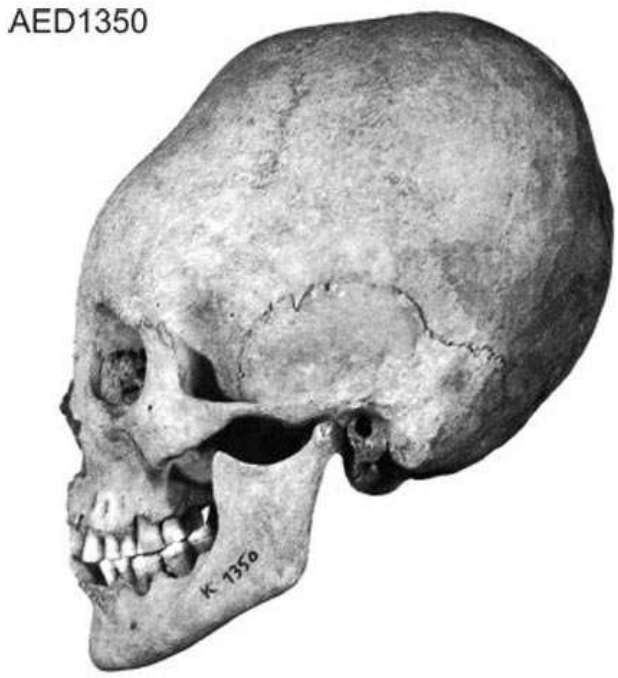
Another elongated skull. This one is slanted backwards.

Stuttgart

Conical head of a 30 to 40 year old Alemannic woman of the early 6th century; shown at the Württembergisches Landesmuseum, Stuttgart, Germany.

Altenerding

Skulls found in the cemetery of Altenerding, dating from the 5th to the 6th century.

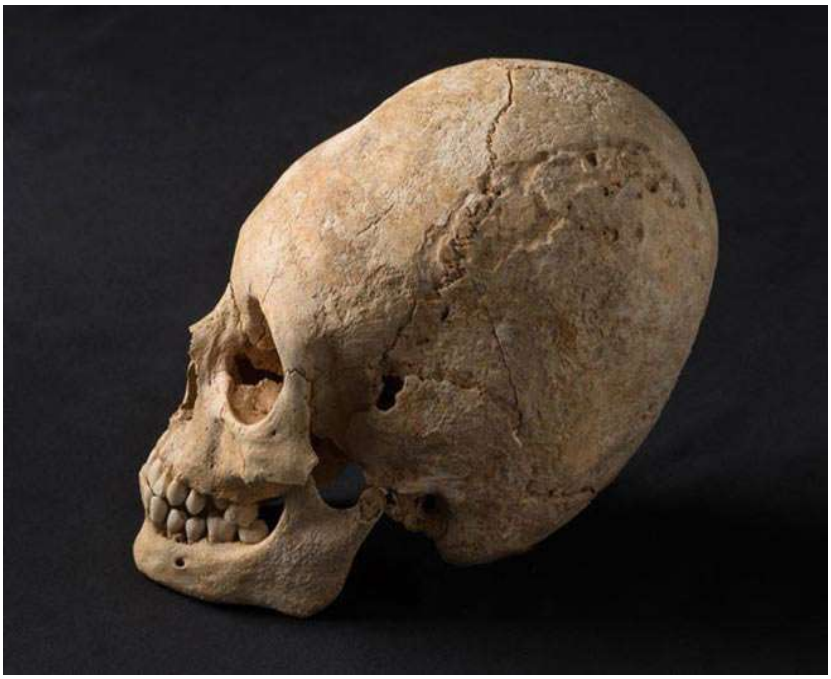


4. France

Pays de Sainte Odile

The skull is of a Merovingian (5th-8th century A.D.) skull of a woman. This elongated skull was found during excavations in an industrial park in Pays de Sainte Odile (Obernai, in the northeastern French province of Alsace) France. In 2013, Inrap ("Institut national de recherches archéologiques préventives") completed a major search of over 7.5 acres, which has resulted in the discovery of a succession of Neolithic, Gallic, Gallo-Roman and Merovingian societies. They found several tombs, jewelry items, ceramics, amphorae, coins and other items. When they found the elongated skull, the archeologists brought up their favorite explanation of deformation of the cranial plates. Original article is at INRAP.

reconstruction of the skull



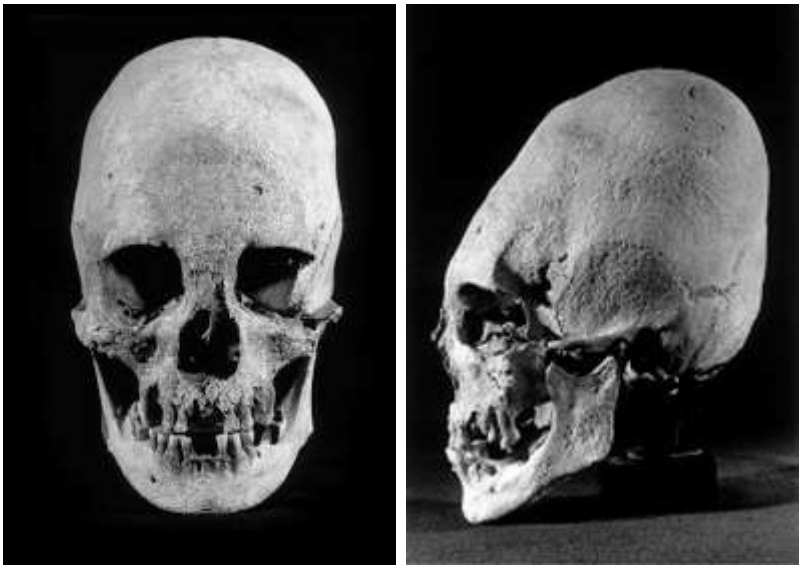
The river Leman

This skull is from The History of the Burgundians with accompanying text:

"Archeologists have identified the first Burgundian (Burgundia was a historical region in east-central France) cemeteries owing to the presence of individuals with cranial deformations. The majority of these remains were discovered on the banks of the river Leman, notably at Geneva, Nyon, Genolfier, St-Prex, Lausanne and La Tour-de-Peilz."

Pontoise

A Sarmatic-Alanian woman's skull from Pontoise, and from the Merovingian Dynasty (5th to 8th century). Pontoise is a commune in the northwestern suburbs of Paris.



5. Austria

Vienna

Skull in Kunsthistorisches Museum, Vienna.

Globasnitz

Gothic skull, 4th century, Globasnitz. (From Frans Glazer, Die Goten und der Arianismus im Alpen-Adria-Raum in: Rom und die Barbaren: Europa zur Zeit der Völkerwanderung, Bonn, 2008; Globasnitz (Karinthië, Oostenrijk), Gräberfeld Ost.) Source: The Alans.

Schiltern

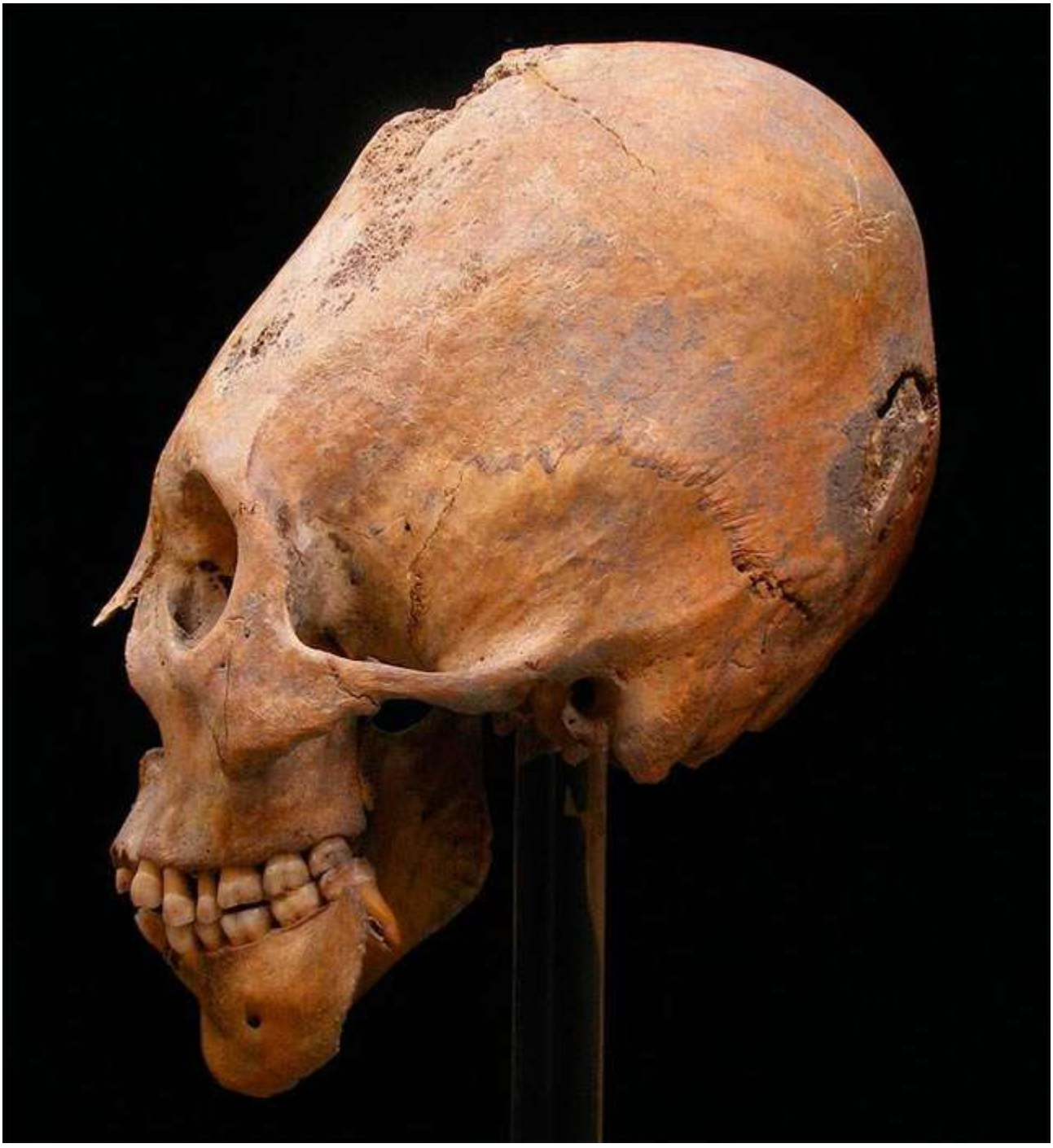
Child's skull, early 5th century, from Schiltern in Lower Austria. Source: Burgund Synopsis.

6. Hungary

Female Hun elongated skull at the Hungarian National History Museum. The Huns were a nomadic group of people who are known to have lived in Eastern Europe, the Caucasus, and Central Asia between the 1st century AD and the 7th century. Elongated skulls were common among them.

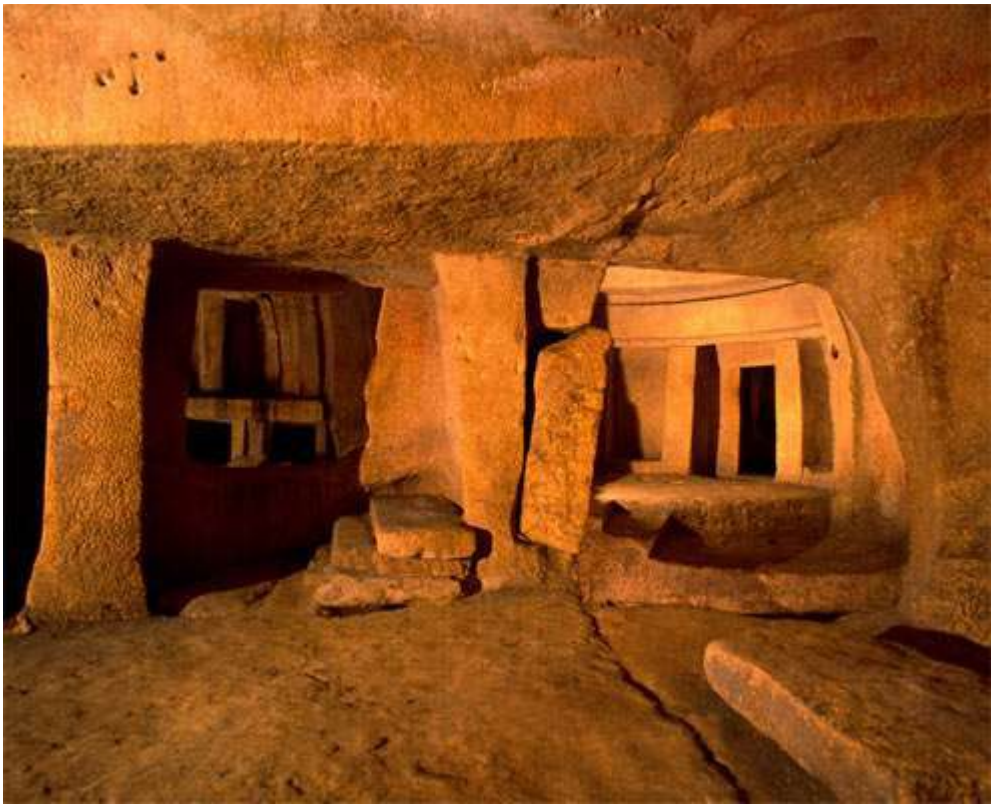
There is an interesting document, Artificially deformed crania from the Hun-Germanic Period (5th–6th century ad) in northeastern Hungary: historical and morphological analysis that goes into depth into the elongated skulls of the Huns, but interpreted as artificially deformed skulls. They distinguish four different types of elongated skulls.

How a Hun woman looked like. Image by Marcel Nyffenegger.



Skull in Hungarian Natural History Museum Budapest

7. Malta



The Hypogeum of Hal Saflieni

Picture of elongated skulls once displayed in the La Violetta museum in Malta, but removed in 1985.

Here is an interesting story of great significance, because the longheads are associated with what is believed to be the oldest underground temple in the world, the Hypogeum of Hal Saflieni. 7000 remains of people with elongated skulls were found in this underground temple. How did they all end up there? It is highly suggestive that they were all murdered, like what happened in England. A sudden genocide by invading round skull people.

As in the rest of Europe, Malta was no exception to the fact that in Neolithic times, it was populated by long skull people, which were of a different race than the round skull Homo sapiens.

Below you will find an article by John Black that has been going around on the web. But first I will show you another reference I found in an old book with more pictures of the Hypogeum skulls, taken in the early 1900's.

In *Malta and the Mediterranean Race (1912)* , Robert Noël Bradley mentions that

> "Broadly speaking, his theory [he refers to Professor Sergi, of Rome) of the Mediterranean Race is as follows: Leaving out of the question the most ancient palaeolithic inhabitants of Europe, this continent was peopled in neolithic times by a long-headed (dolichocephalic) folk who to this day form the substratum of the population." (page 29)

On page 196, he talks about the skulls exhibited in the Valetta museum at that time:

> "There are eleven skulls from Hal Saflieni in the Valletta Museum, and the question arises whether we can fit them in to any particular type. 197 Malta and the Mediterranean Race Their cephalic indices are as follows : 75.1, 74.4, 72.9, 75.1, 68.5, 76.5, 66.0, 72.1, 70.3, 67.5, one undetermined, but probably below 66. All are therefore dolichocephalic except three, which are sub-dolichocephalic."

Bradley places the Malta skulls at 3000 B.C.

In comparison with the typical dolichocephalic skulls of Neolithic man in Europe, the indexes of 66 to 68.5 indicate very long skulls.

He then explains:

> "A representative specimen is given in Fig. 51. Two, however, have the thick skull, low forehead, prominent brow-ridges, and heavy muscular attachments characteristic of Neanderthal race (Fig. 52), although the

excessive dolichocephaly and the convexity of the forehead are foreign to this type."

Photos (click on image to enlarge) from the book. Left picture shows a side view of two skulls. Right picture shows four different types of shapes of the Hal Saflieni skulls.

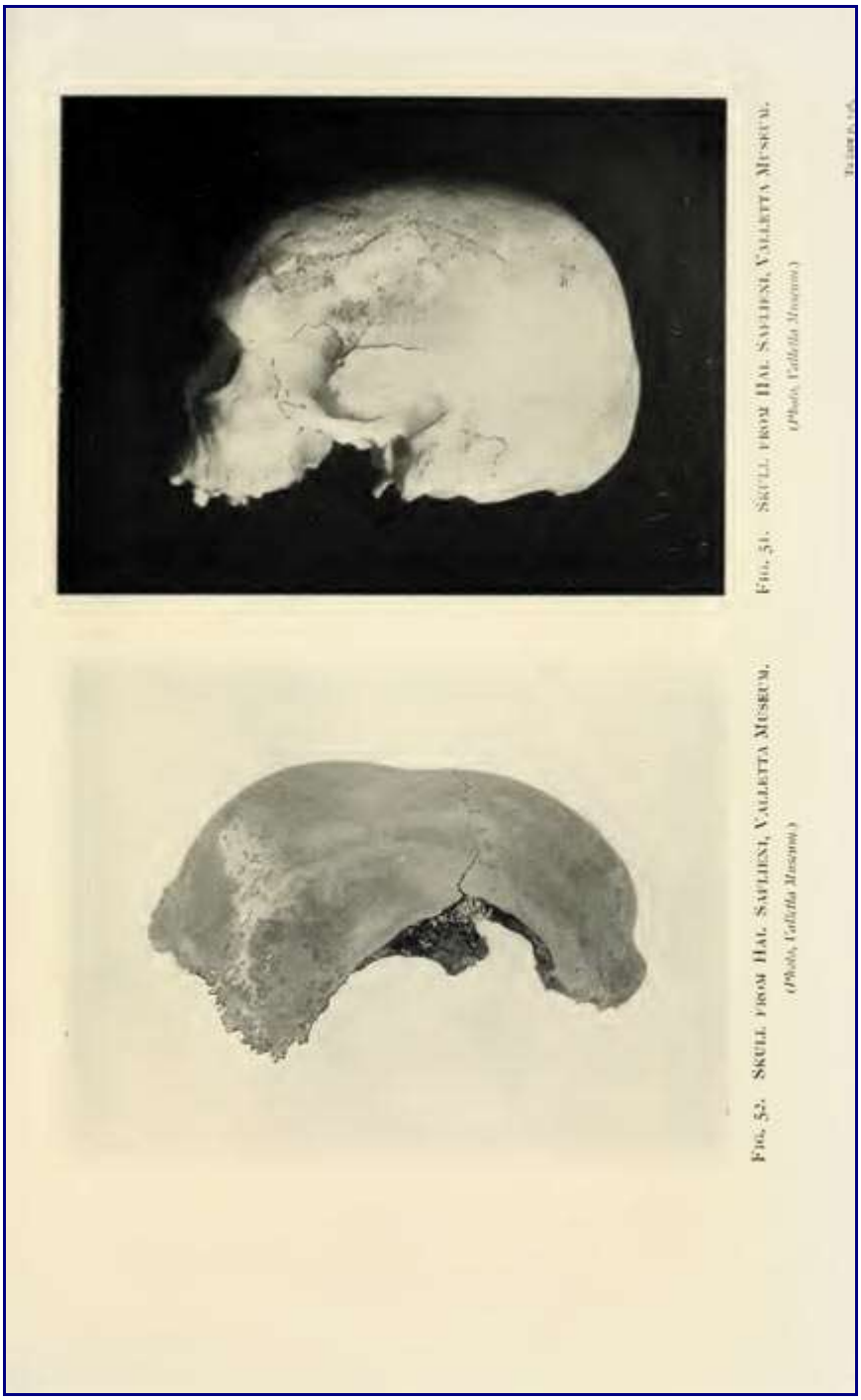


Fig. 51 Skulls from Hal Saflieni, Valetta Museum

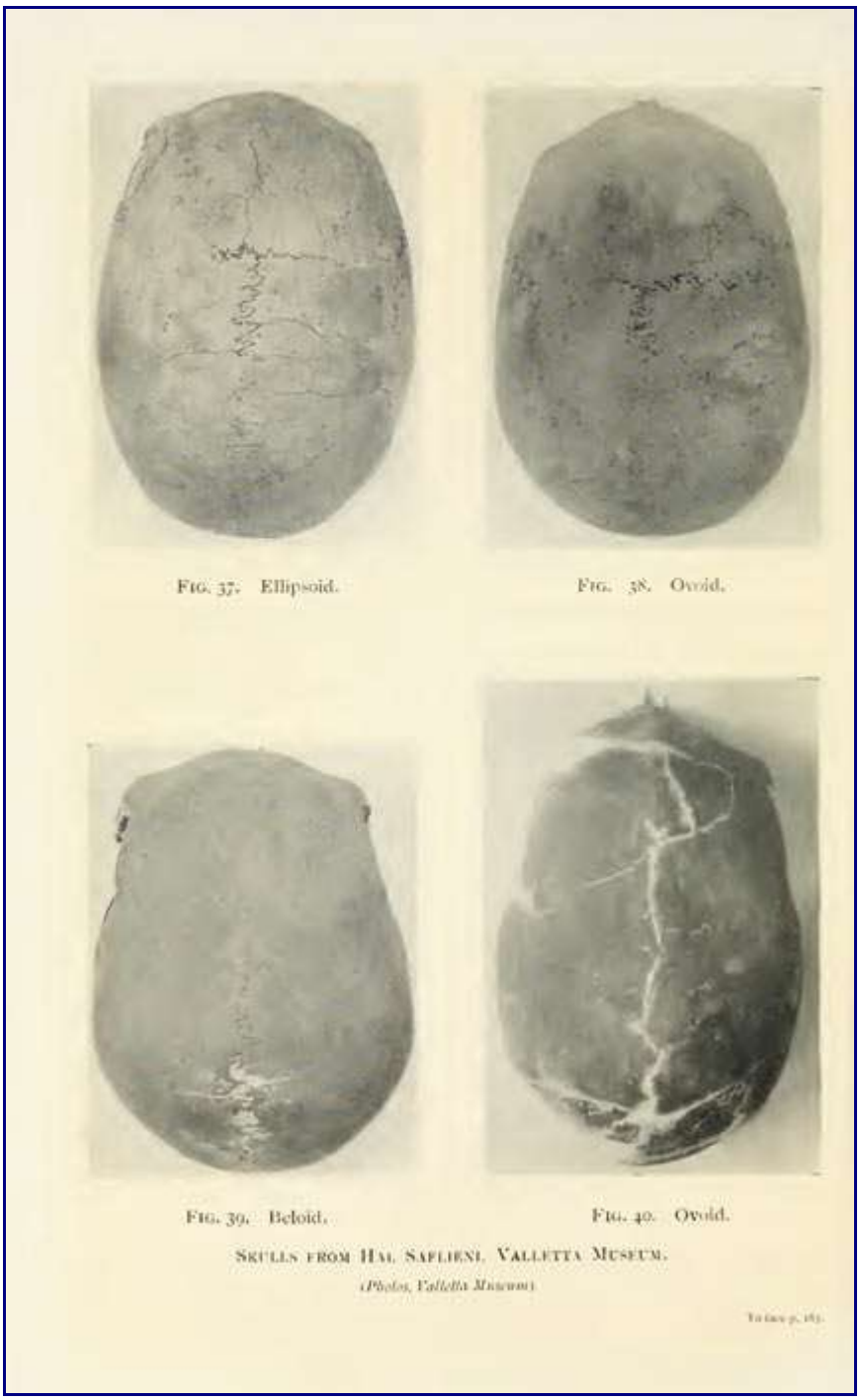


Fig. 39 Skulls from Hal Saflieni, Valetta Museum

John Black wrote an interesting article on the website Ancient Origins:

The Hypogeum of Hal Saflieni and an unknown race with elongated skulls

Many ancient megalithic structures exist in Malta and one of them is the 'Hypogeum of Hal Saflieni', a subterranean structure with magnificent properties that is more than 5,000 years old. The Hypogeum (a Greek word meaning

‘underground’) is supposed to be the oldest prehistoric underground temple in the world.

The discovery of this incredible site was made in 1902 when construction workers, who were excavating to build the foundations of a building, stumbled upon what appeared to be an underground sanctuary. When archaeologists began uncovering the site, they found a massive underground structure consisting of three levels carved into stone. It has been estimated that more than 2,000 tonnes of stone would have needed to be removed for its construction.

The Hypogeum of Hal Saflieni Today the whole of the Hypogeum of Hal Saflieni is underground, but in the past the main entrance was on the surface, decorated with megaliths. On the walls of the Hypogeum many different patterns in red ochre were found. Shapes like spirals, pentagons, floral patterns, and even the outline of a bull adorned the walls.

Within the Hypogeum, archaeologists have uncovered tombs, rooms of unknown function, and a ‘Main Chamber’, which is a circular room carved into rock with a few trilithon entrances. In this room, the statue of a sleeping lady was found (as shown in the picture). Other rooms include the ‘Decorated room’, the ‘Snake Pit’ and the ‘Holy of Holies’, and the ‘Oracle room’, a rectangular-shaped room which has very peculiar acoustic characteristics.

The acoustic properties of the ‘Oracle room’ have been studied extensively by researchers. Anything spoken in that room is heard all throughout the Hypogeum. Furthermore, some research has shown that the acoustic properties of the reverberating sound affects human emotions. Research done by Paolo Debertolis and Niccolo Bisconti of the Universities of Triests and Siena respectively, has shown that the construction of the chamber was made in a way to affect the psyche of people, perhaps to enhance mystical experiences during rituals. The use of fractal non-linear resonances, which appear in the acoustics of the Hypogeum, is something that modern science has just started to investigate and the results show that these type of frequencies have the ability to alter matter.

The ‘Sleeping Lady’ found in the Main Chamber, along with other figurines found within the Hypogeum all display ‘abundant forms’. In other words, the figures appear to be extremely obese, and there is no agreement as to why this may be.

One particularly interesting fact about the Hypogeum is that when it was discovered, 7,000 skeletons were found piled within the chambers. What’s more is that they had a unique characteristic – elongated skulls – and one of the skulls (out of only a handful that survived) lacked the Fossa median (the join that runs along the top of the skull). It is known that some of the skulls were on display in the Archaeological Museum in Valletta. However, after 1985 all the skulls that had been found in the Hypogeum, along with other elongated skulls found across multiple ancient sites in Malta, disappeared without a trace, and have never been

recovered. What remains to testify their existence and their abnormality are the photos of Dr Anton Mifsud, and his colleague Dr. Charles Savona Ventura, and their books detailing the abnormalities of the skulls, including: elongation, abnormally developed temporal partitions, and drilled and swollen occiputs. Supporting the finding is an extract written in the National Geographic magazine in the 1920s describing the first inhabitants of Malta as a race with elongated skulls:

From an examination of the skeletons of the polished-stone age, it appears that the early inhabitants of Malta were a race of long-skulled people of lower medium height, akin to the early people of Egypt, who spread westward along the north coast of Africa, whence some went to Malta and Sicily and others to Sardinia and Spain.
NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC MAGAZINE January to June, 1920 VOLUME XXXVII

It is, of course, highly suspicious that the evidence for such a significant discovery went missing. It appears to suggest that someone wished to keep the results of the finding out of public knowledge, and perhaps out of the hands of researchers.

A race of people with elongated skulls, a chamber of unbelievable acoustic properties, and the mysterious disappearance of more than 7,000 skulls makes you think that something very special happened in this place, yet very few people to know about it, and it appears someone wanted it to be this way.

Newspaper article that showed a picture of two of the Malta elongated skulls:

THE MYSTERY OF MALTA'S LONG-HEADED SKULLS

The Editor of HERA, Italy's Magazine of Ancient Mysteries, Unravels One of the World's Strangest Puzzles

Two of Malta's mysterious skulls, the dolichocephalous (long-headed) one below.

Long ago in the megalithic temple of Hal Saflieni, in Malta, were buried men with extraordinary cranial volume. Their skulls seem to observers today to belong to a truly alien stock. If properly understood, could these skulls provide a link between the ancient Mesopotamian and Egyptian cultures and a race of sacerdotal (priestly) men identified with the serpent?

We are back from a visit in Malta where we traced an ancient tale originating from megalithic temples to the Mother Goddess–adored in prehistoric times when the island was an important cult center. We were trying to resolve a mystery of truly stunning implications.

Before 1985 a number of these skulls, found in prehistoric Maltese temples at Taxien, Ggantja and Hal Saflieni, were displayed in the Archaeological Museum of the Valletta. A few years ago, though, they were removed and placed in storage. The public has not seen them since. Only the photographs taken by Maltese researcher Dr. Anton Mifsud and his colleague Dr. Charles Savona Ventura remain to testify of their existence and as proof of their extraordinary characteristics. Books by the two doctors, who helped us during our stay, provided the necessary documentation.

Illustrations in the books show a collection of skulls with unmistakable abnormalities and/or pathologies. Some revealed nonexistent cranial knitting lines, abnormally developed temporal partitions, and drilled and swollen occiputs (the back, or posterior, part of the head or skull; the region of the occipital bone), as might appear after trauma recovery. Most significantly, however, they included an odd lengthened skull, bigger and stranger than the others, lacking the median knitting. Such a finding leads to several possible hypotheses. A similarity with skulls from Egypt and South America found with this particular deformity–ancient (from approximately 3000 B.C.), yet unique in medical pathology–suggests this could be an extraordinary discovery. Was this skull the result of an ancient genetic mutation between different races or something else?

The Long-Headed Skulls

Our request for help from the museum's management would certainly have failed if not for the intercession of the minister of tourism, Michael Refalo, who we met at the end of a press conference organized by Dr. Robert Zammit, of the Maltese Provincial Tourism Board. The minister, whose interest in the matter we stimulated, accompanied us to the museum, and personally obtained the director's permission to bring out the mysterious skulls, kept for about 15 years far from the sight of curious onlookers and researchers.

In 2024-2025 The National Museum of Archaeology in Valletta had an exhibition of some of the long skulls which had not been publicly exhibited since 1995.

Here is a clear picture of the skull that had no sagittal suture at all, what means that this was a different kind of human. The archaeologist explain that the sagittal suture has fused over time, but that is wrong, because the coronal suture has not fused, as you can see in the picture. If suture fuse over time, then they all do it together, and they always leave a visible remain of their original suture. In this skull there is absolutely no sign of any fusion of the sagittal suture:

8. Denmark

The following picture is from Joie de Vivre website, and was photographed at the National Museum of Copenhagen. Left and middle skulls are elongated and trepanned. Left and middle skulls are elongated and trepanned.

9. Italy

Like in the rest of Europe, Italy's Neolithic people were also dolichocephalic or long skull people, as evidenced in The Prehistoric Races of Italy by Isaac Taylor, 1891:

> "Skulls which are believed to be of Palaeolithic age have been found in various parts of Italy — at Olmo, at Isola del Liri, at Mentone, and in some Sicilian caves. They are all dolichocephalic, or long skulls." (page 490)

In accordance with the English archaeologist John Thurnam, he also states that they were rather short people:

> "In the early Neolithic period we find skulls of the Iberian type all over western Europe, in Caithness, Yorkshire, Wales, and Somerset, in the south of France, in Spain and Italy. This race was swarthy, with olive complexion and black curly hair; it was orthognathous, leptorhinic, and highly dolichocephalic, with a low orbital index, and short stature, averaging about 5 feet 4 inches. " (page 491)

Again two races of round and long skull people together:

> "In the early Neolithic period we find in Italy only these two races, the dolichocephalic, or longheaded, Iberian race, who are physically allied to the North African tribes, and the brachycephalic, or round-headed, Liguijan race, allied to the Lapps and Finns. These two races inhabited the same caves, together or in succession. Thus in a Neolithic cave at Monte Tignoso, near Livorno, two skulls were found, one of the Iberian type, with an index less than 71, and another of the Ligurian type, with an index of 92. In another Neolithic cave, called the Caverna della Matta, an Iberian skull was found with an index of 68, and a Ligurian skull with an index of 84. No anthropologist would admit that these skulls could have belonged to men of the same race." (page 492)

An cephalic index of 68 would be called hyperdolichcephalic. That is a very long skull for the European long skull race.

10. Finland

Luhdanjoki Skulls in the National Museum of Finland

The skeletons were found in a swamp that was used throughout the ages by different peoples. Those skeletons that had elongated skulls are considered to be from a different human race, but the archaeologists are not sure to what people they belong to. They are not from the Scandinavian, Finnish or Sami races. Based on the animal bones found with them, radio-carbonating shows that they belong to a period from pre-Roman Iron Age to the early Middle Ages. The human skeletons were found with valuables, and thus they were not slaves. there were also no traces of violence, so it is suspected that the place was rather a cemetery and not a sacrificial place.

Source: Wikipedia Finland

The skulls are in the National Museum of Finland, Helsinki, Finland:

11. Crete

This skull is displayed in Archaeological Museum of Agios Nikolaos, Crete. The skull was found in the first century Roman cemetery at Potamos, Crete.

It is believed to be the skull of an athlete, hence the gold wreath of olive leafs. The coin in its mouth (to pay the fare to Charon for the passage to the underworld) date from the 13-47AD.

This is clearly a dolichocephalic, or long skull.

The eye sockets are weird too, with heavy brow ridges, hanging in front of the eye ball. Compare with a normal human skull:

normal human:

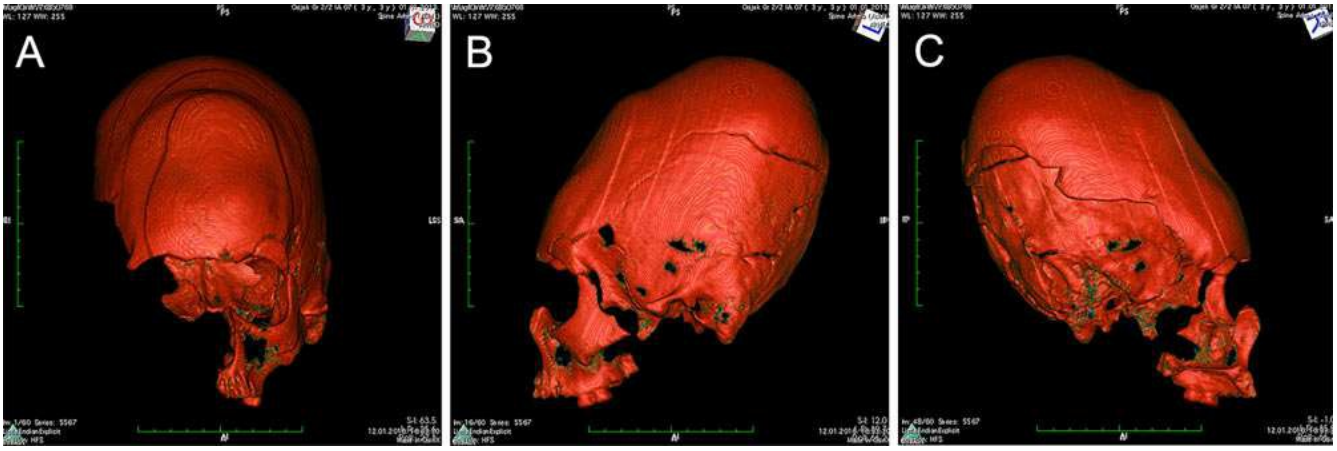
12. Croatia

Three skeletons dating to the Great Migration Period (5^{th}-6^{th} century CE) were discovered in a pit at the Hermanov vinograd site in Osijek, Croatia. They are likely associated with the Huns or Germanic tribes. They belong to three adolescent males between 12 and 16 years old at the time of death. The skeletons show evidence of similar diets but also of severe malnutrition. All three experienced ill-health during their childhood that was severe and lasting enough to be observed on their skeletal remains.

Genetic analyses indicates that the individual without artificial cranial deformation shows broadly West-Eurasian associated-ancestry, the individual with slanted elongated skull has East Asian ancestry and the third individual with slanted elongated skull has Near-Eastern associated-ancestry.

Source: Cranial deformation and genetic diversity in three adolescent male individuals from the Great Migration Period from Osijek, eastern Croatia from https://journals.plos.org)

Computer rendering of one of the elongated skulls with East-Asian origin.



Asia

Sub-chapters:

Lebanon

Jbail

Turkey

Antakya

Iran

Tol-e Chega Sofla

China

Harbin

Russia Federation

Omsk

Arkaim

Pyatigorsk

Kislovodsk

The Tobol River

Yakovenkovo, Crimea

South-Korea

****

Lebanon

Jbail

The following is from Étude de la déformation crânienne artificielle chez les chalcolithiques de Byblos (Liban), an article by M. Özbek. It appeared in Bulletins et Mémoires de la Société d'anthropologie de Paris Année 1974 Volume 1 Numéro 4 pp. 455-481. On page 460, there are drawings of two elongated skulls. Although the author tries to explain elongated skulls as the result of artificial cranial deformation, the top skull is very long and well formed. In my opinion both are natural. The first one has a much larger skull content, which is not possible with skull binding. They were found in the necropolis of the city of ancient Byblos, located in the modern city of Jbail.

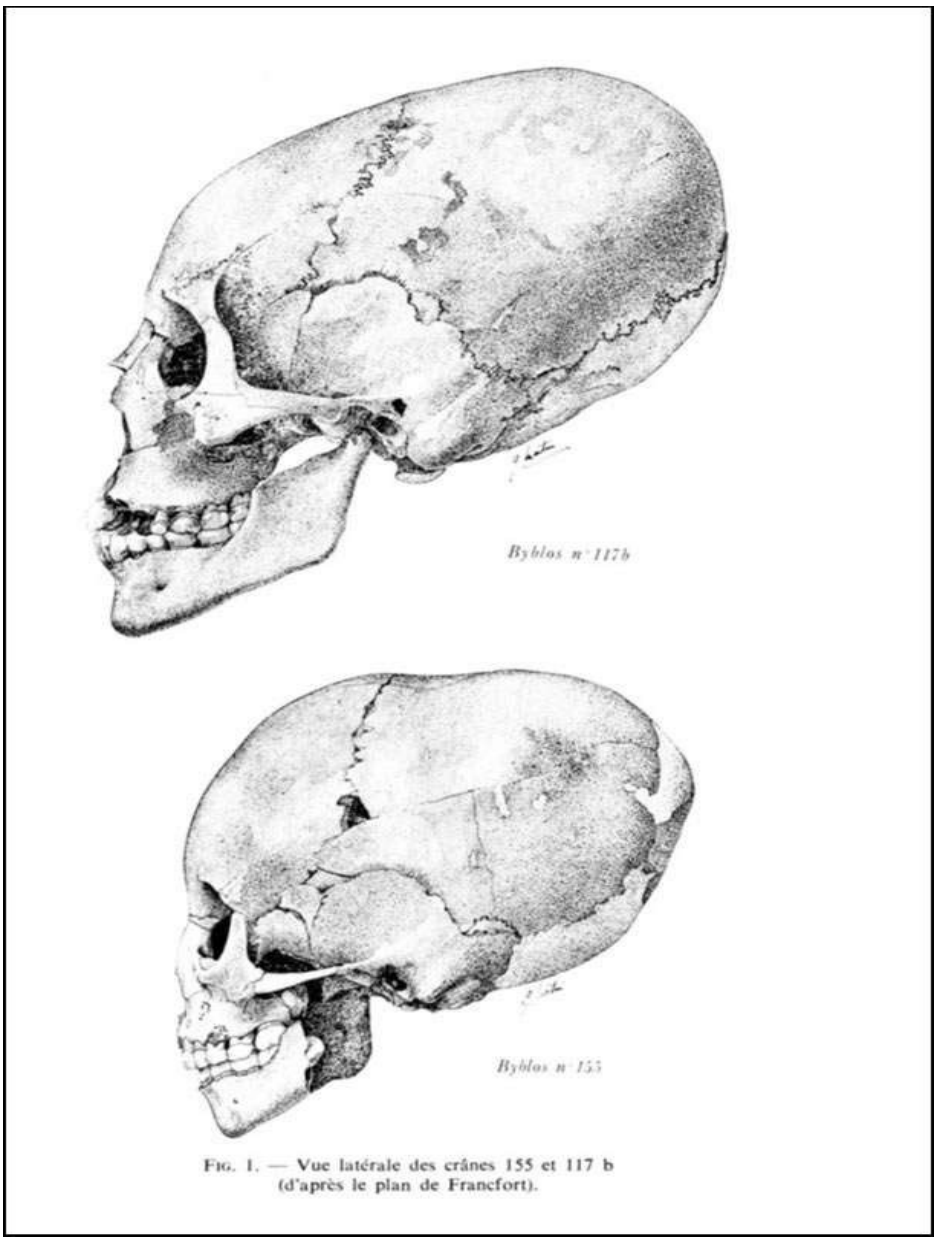


FIG. 1. — Vue latérale des crânes 155 et 117 b (d'après le plan de Francfort).

Turkey

Antakya

These skulls are in the Archaeological Museum in the city of Antakya (the ancient Antioch), in southern Turkey. The photos are from A. Koltypin's website.

Iran

Tol-e Chega Sofla

Tol-e Chega Sofla is a Late Village Period, i.e. 5000-3700 BCE site consisting of a settlement/residential area and a cemetery quarter. Its residential area includes several separate mounds. Tol-e Chega Sofla is located in the Zohreh Plain, 45 km south of the town of Behbahan in the most eastern fringes of Khuzestan Province.

Several long skulls were found in different cemeteries.

In the publication Tol-e Chega Sofla Cemetery: A Phenomenon in the Context of Late 5th Millennium Southwest Iran, by Abbas Moghaddam and Negin Miri, the authors attribute the long skull to deformation, but interestingly citing that these finds are not uncommon in the area:

"Deformed skulls are not unknown from archaeological contexts of the Near East and were common in a large area extending from southern Mesopotamia to southern Turkey. The oldest examples of intentional cranial deformation were reported from Early Neolithic sites of Southwest Iran (Lorentz 2010). Here, they are reported from the Sefid Phase at Chogha Sefid in Dehluran (Hole 1977, 91), from Tepe Ali Kosh (Sołtysiak and Darabi 2017, 80), as well as much later during the Late Middle Susiana Phase at Chogha Mish (Ortner 1996, 321).

At Tol-e Chega Sofla, the concentration of deformed skulls in grave BG1 (12 skulls) is striking. One example was also recovered from BG6, although the actual number might have been higher."

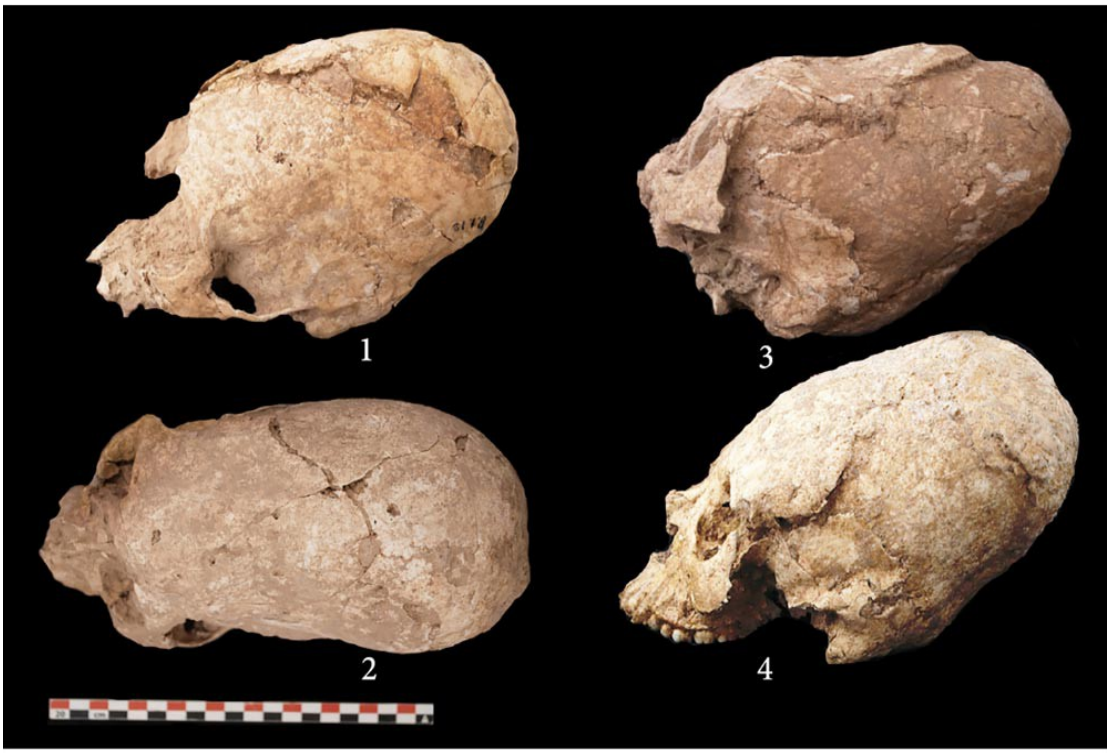


Fig. 8. Deformed Skulls: 1. BG1.12; 2. BG1.29; 3. BG6.1 and 4. BG1.5. Photo: Ramin Yashmi.

China

Harbin

In 1933, during construction work in the city of Harbin (in Heilongjiang province), a complete hominid skull was found. The discoverer, a laborer, hid the fossil in a well, because of the Japanese occupation. ears. The third generation of the man's family learnt of his secret discovery before his death and recovered the fossil in 2018. The corresponding author (Qiang Ji) learnt of the cranium, and successfully persuaded the family to donate the specimen to the Geoscience Museum of Hebei GEO University (in the city of Shijiazhuang in Hebei province). Recent study showed that it belonged to a hominid race not previously discovered. It is dated at 146,000 years old.

Because of marked differences it is believed to be a new separate lineage of Homo Sapiens.

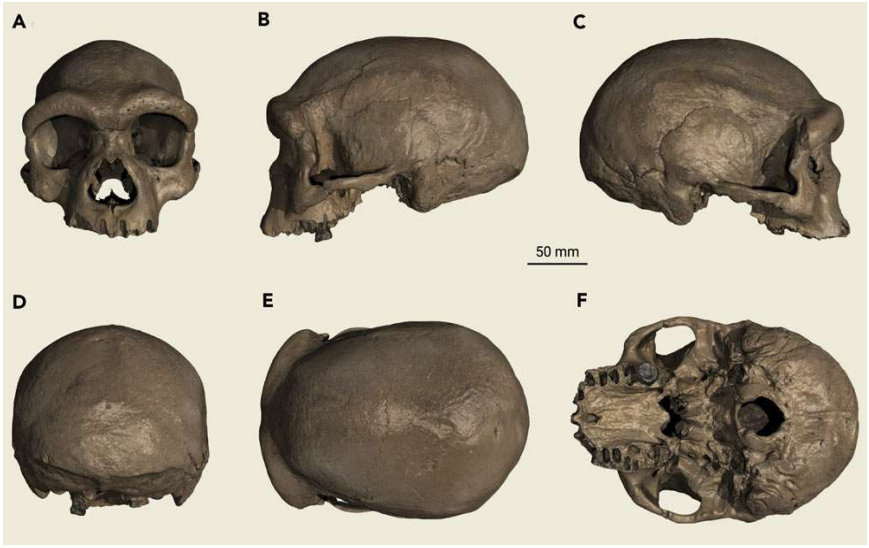
The Harbin cranium has a cranial capacity, or volume of the brain of about 1,420 mL, which is similar to modern day humans, but larger than other early hominids.

It differs from all the other named *Homo* species by presenting a combination of features, such as long and low cranial vault, a wide and low face, large and almost square orbits, gently curved but massively developed supraorbital torus, flat and low cheekbones with a shallow canine fossa, and a shallow palate with thick alveolar bone supporting very large molars.

The article *Massive cranium from Harbin in northeastern China establishes a new Middle Pleistocene human lineage* gives a lot more information for those interested in archaic humans.

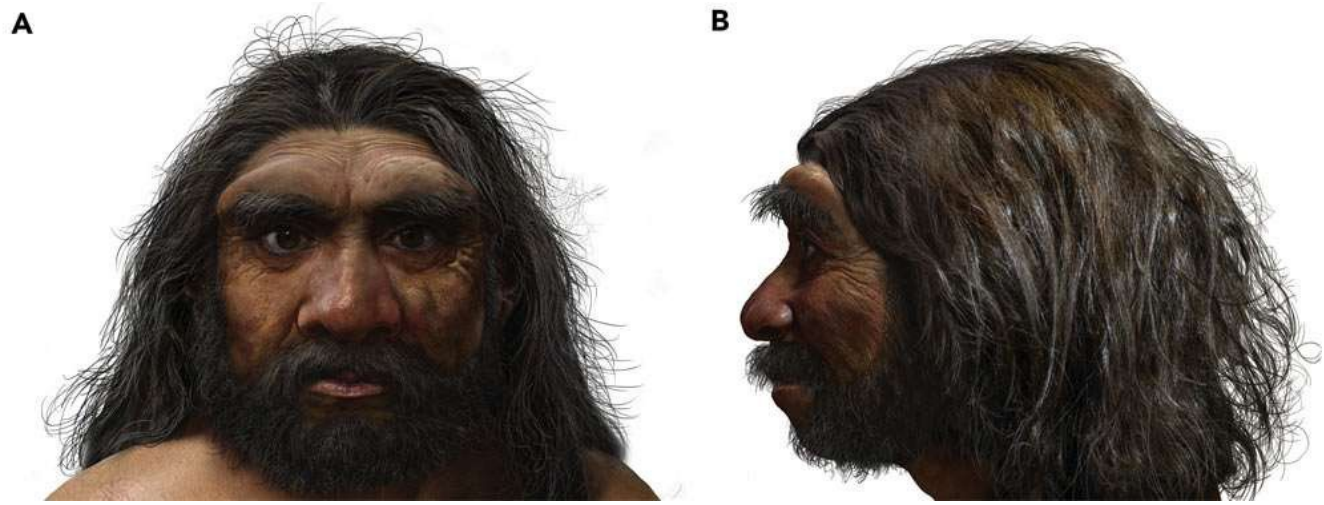
Here we are only interested in the elongated shape of the skull.

Computer rendering of the Harbin skull:



Compare the Harbin skull to a modern day skull. It is clearly a long skull, extended towards the back. You can also see the other differences that makes this a very different human.

The authors of the article also provides us with a nice representation of how this Harbin human might have looked:



Russian Federation

Omsk

Then there is the following story about elongated skulls found nearby the city of

Omsk in Siberia in the 1990's!

Russian archeologists in the Siberian city of Omsk have found unusual elongated human skulls found in nearby forest, in burial mounds. The archaeological team has begun studying bizarre, elongated human skulls found in a nearby forest almost ten years ago. Scholars at the Omsk Museum of History and Culture have no conclusive answer as to the origins of these skulls, which were found in burial mounds that are believed to date from the 4th century A.D. Because of the skulls' bizarre shape they do not show them to the public, fearing that people might be too shocked.

Here are the pictures of the Omsk skulls:

Arkaim

The remains were found in Arkaim, near Chelyabinsk in central Russia, a settlement dating back almost 4,000 years. It is believed the woman belonged to a tribe that was part of what is now modern day Ukraine.

The skeleton is thought to date to the second or third century AD, making it considerably younger than the site.

Arkaim is located in the Southern Urals in Russia and is thought to date to the 17th century BC. The 220,000 square foot (20,000 square meter) settlement was protected by two circular walls before it was burned down and abandoned. It had a central square surrounded by two circles of houses separated by a street. Historian K.K. Bystrushkin likened the site to Stonehenge in 2003, saying both allowed ancient people to study the stars. But Arkaim is thought to have been more advanced. Stonehenge allows for observations of 10 astronomical phenomena using 22 elements, while Arkaim enables observations of 18 phenomena using 30 elements. This means that ancient people could have observed and tracked certain events in the sky by using the site in certain ways from particular positions, and that Arkaim offered more observable events than Stonehenge.

Source: Daily Mail UK

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Pyatigorsk

In Pyatigorsk, Russia (South-West Russia, between the Black Sea and Caspian Sea), more elongated skulls. The Pyatigorsk museum of regional studies has them on display.

"The Pyatigorsk skull was found at the excavation site of the Khasaot burial ground in the vicinity of Kislovodsk," says Doctor of Historical Sciences Vladimir Kuznetsov, the author of numerous studies of history of the North Caucasus. "The skull is part of culture of the ancient Alani. Approximately, it dates back to the 3rd - 5th centuries A.D. These strange skulls appeared at the same time when the Sarmatian and Alani hordes came around. Some of the nomads moved for the

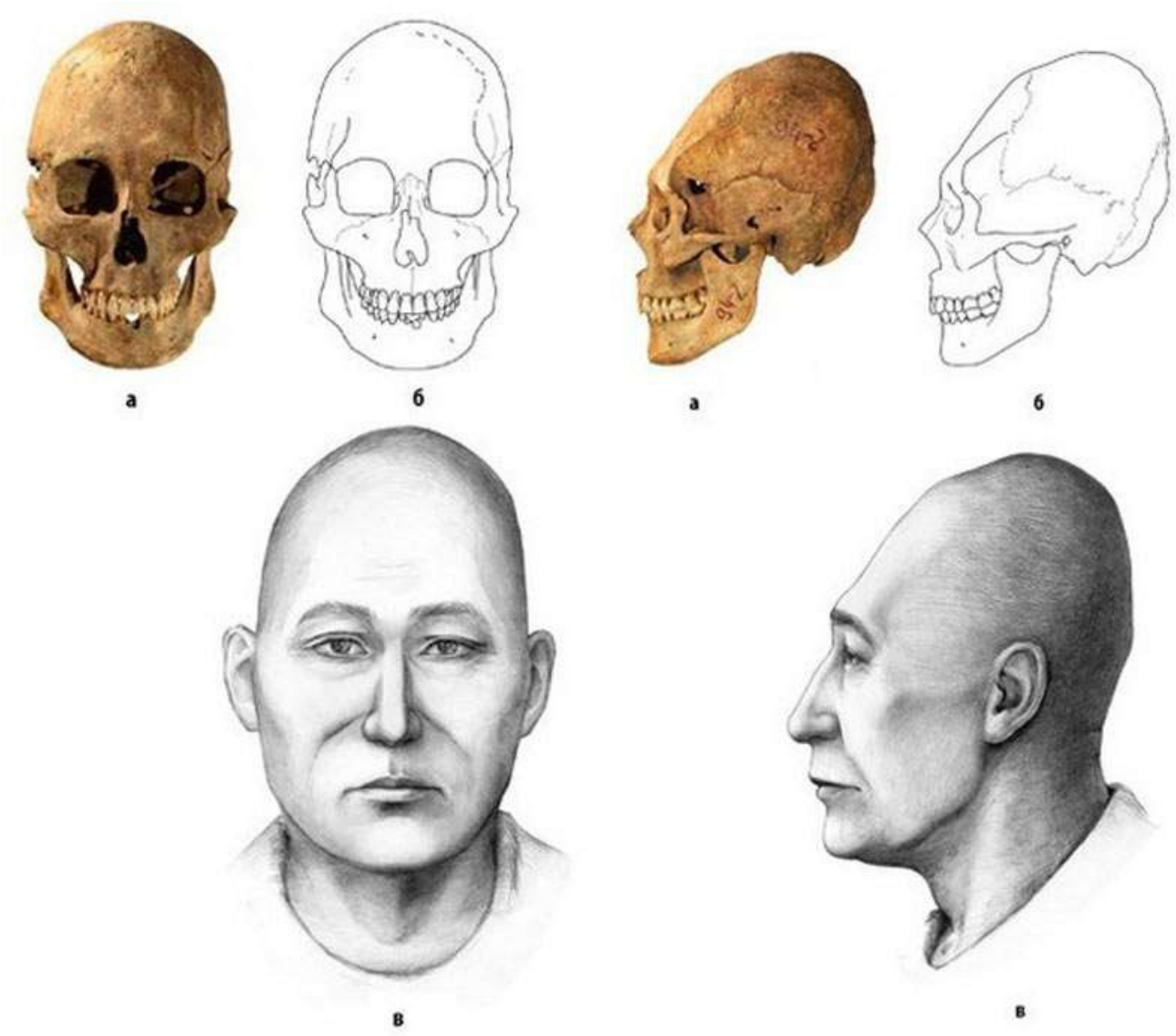
North Caucasus in 15th century."

Kislovodsk

From the Museum of Kislovodsk. Kislovodsk is a city in the federal subject of Stavropol Krai in South Russia. The skulls were found in a valley on the outskirts of the city.

The Tobol River

The Tobol river runs through Kazakhstan and the Russian federation. The excavation was an old burial site, called Ustyug-1, which dated from the 4th to the 6th century BC, and is located in the middle reaches of the Tobol River. According to experts of the Institute of Northern Development SB RAS (IFSP SB RAS), one of the people buried in the cemetery underwent skull deformation. Anthropological reconstruction of the skull of the man, which was 35-40 years old, is shown below. Reconstruction was done by Elena Alekseeva. During the excavation, which was led by Natalia Matveeva, a professor of Tyumen State University, and doctor of historical sciences, the researchers studied 19 mounds and discovered the remains 30 men, women and children. The burials were located not only under the mounds, but also between them. Some of the graves had already been looted and destroyed. A lot of them had long skulls. Test were done by a professor Gerasimov, who said that the skull volume was about 1/4 more than a normal human skull.



Yakovenkovo, Crimea

The remains of a 1.5-year-old boy with a large elongated skull were found near the village of Yakovenkovo in the eastern part of the Crimean Peninsula, says the Archaeology Fund (www.archae.ru), a group that organizes digs across Central Russia, Crimea and Northern Africa. The grave of boy dates back to the second century.

Source: RT News, July 27, 2017

South-Korea

In late 2013, archaeologists excavating in advance of a driveway construction project near Gyeongju, a town in southeastern Korea that was the ancient capital of the Silla Kingdom, unearthed human skeletal remains. Found in a mokgwakmyo, a traditional wooden coffin, in a marshy area. The skeleton was complete and relatively well-preserved, albeit fragmented in places. Grave goods, including pottery and a wooden comb, were found inside the coffin that was identified as a Silla-era burial. [the Silla era was from 57 BC – 935 AD]

When the fragmented skull was pieced together they found that it was an elongated skull. In technical terms it states that "The cephalic index (CI), at 73.5, suggested a dolichocephalic trait differed from the average or modern Korean adults". The cephalic index or cranial index is the ratio of the maximum width of the head of an organism (human or animal) multiplied by 100 divided by its maximum length (i.e., in the horizontal plane, or front to back). When it is smaller than 75 it is called 'dolichocephalic' or 'long-headed'.

In contrast with the usual statement of artificial cranial deformation when such a skull is found, the scientists involved with this Korean find state clearly that this skull is a natural formation.

Source: The History Blog.

Africa

There is not much available, in regards to elongated skulls, or dolichocephalic skulls, in Africa, except Egypt. So I have divided this section in just two parts:

1. Egypt

    The Akhenaten Lineage

    The Ramses Lineage

2. The Rest of Africa

****

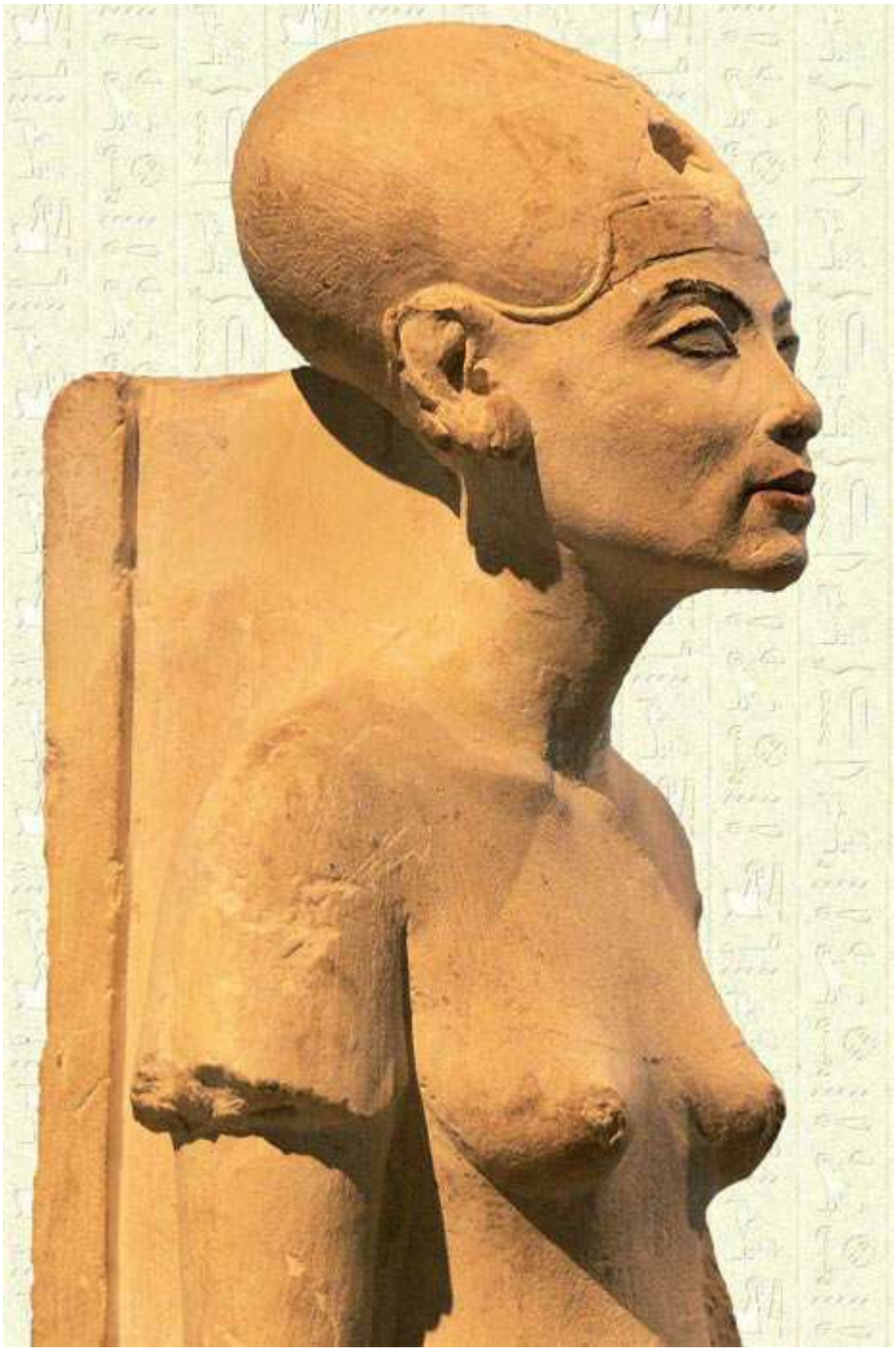
1. Egypt

Would it surprise you that there are a lot of people with dolichocephalic skulls, or long heads in Africa? On a bulletin board someone quoted from 1939 publication by Raymond A. Dart (1893-1988), and an Australian anatomist and anthropologist) who recorded the cephalic index of 2,861 Egyptian skulls spanning the pre-dynastic and all dynasties. Dart was s professor of Anatomy at the university of Witwatersrand, in Johannesburg, South-Africa. in His "Population fluctuation over 7000 years in Egypt" he shows that:

Only 1% of pre-dynastic Egyptian skulls are brachycephalic (round or spherical): El Amrah 1% (101 skulls), Nagada, 1.9% (314 skulls), El Badari 0% (79 skulls).

From Dynasty I to VI (Old Kingdom), brachycephaly does also not exceed a single percent. However during the First Intermediate Period of Egypt 2181–2055 BC or Dynasty IX, 11.6% of skulls are brachycephalic or round.

In other words, In ancient Egypt most of the Egyptians were dolichocephalic, or had long heads.



Nefertiti

In the 1300 B.C. century we find a well-known family of long skull people as rulers of Egypt. Akhenaton and his wife Nefertiti, and their daughters had clearly very elongated skulls. Akhenaton's father and mother are Amenhotep III and his wife Tiye. The parents of Nefertiti are not known.
Akhenaten and Nefertiti were quite different from the previous rulers. They did away with the multi-god pantheon, and introduced the mono-theistic sun god as

the only one to worship. They disempowered the priest class that now was loosing its grip on the masses. They eventually managed to dethrone the Akhenaton family. Their fate is not known, aside from Tutankhamen who died as a boy.
Up to their reign, pharaohs were always depicted in an idealized form. Akhenaton and Nefertiti were the first Egyptian rulers who had realistic sculptures and statues made of their physical body.
Below we will explore the Akhneaten family, and also the Ramses lineage whose mummies also show dolichocephalic, or long skulls.

The Akhenaten Lineage
All members had dolichocephalic, or long skulls. Their skull extend way back, much further than what we find in the rest of Europe with the dolichocephalic Neolithic people. There is some variance though in the form of their skull. The daughters had a longer and more round skull, than that of Nefertiti. Because Akhenaten was always depicted with a large headdress or hat, we can only surmise that he must have had a very long head too.
Based on recent DNA tests, the mummy from burial site KV55, found in 1907, and which was unidentifiable, is now claimed to be from Akhenaten. As you will see below, the skull of that mummy is only medium long, so I suspect it might be from another family member.
The same for the "Younger Lady Mummy" found in tomb KV35. DNA tests of this mummy has been identified as the possible mother of the Pharaoh Tutankhamen, and a daughter of Pharaoh Amenhotep III and Queen Tiye. Again, it still might be another family member. There is another reason why this might not be Nefertiti.
In 2015, Egyptologist Nicholas Reeves discovered sign on the walls of the tomb of Tutankhamen that possibly are doorways in other chambers not yet discovered. He thinks that the tomb originally had two more chambers and was actually the tomb where Nefertiti was buried. When Tutankhamen unexpectedly died, they sealed off the two deepest rooms where Nefertiti was put to rest, plastered over the walls, and used the front rooms for Tutankhamen. Unfortunately Hawass does not want the walls to be breached. Nicholas Reeves reached this conclusion using circumstantial evidence, such as the presence of Nefertiti’s iconography on the walls, and the 'burial equipment' – shrines, sarcophagus and masks – that appears to have been passed down from her deceased husband, and not intended for his son.
Several years ago, I read, from another source, that the contents of Tutankhamen's tomb do not resemble the customary funerary items. It rather looks like the tomb was hastily, and disorderly, stuffed with the furniture that came from the Akhenaten and Nefertiti's palace in Amarna. With the death of the young Tutankhamen, the priesthood had taken full control again over the political and religious landscape, installing polytheism again, and putting a new pharaoh in place that supported their own interest. The priesthood were so full of hate against the Akhenaten family, and their monotheism, that they completely demolished the Amarna palace to its foundations. So it is quite plausible that they dumped the furniture in the tomb of Tutankhamen.
Tutankhamen himself is kind of an oddity too. From the moment his tomb was

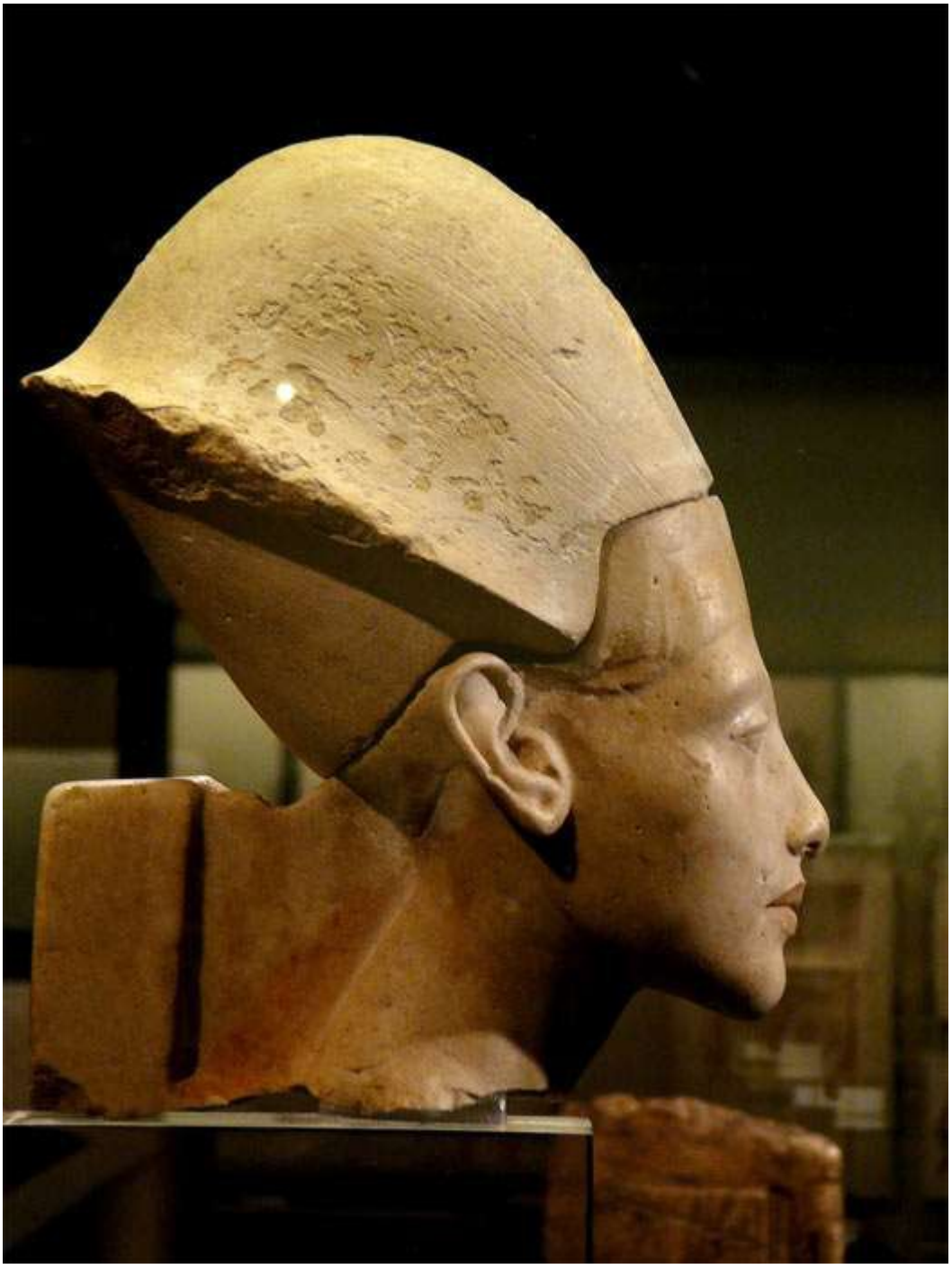
opened it was clear his skin was black all the way. So one of his parents might have been from a black African. Not only was the Pharaoh's body black, it was of the sub-Saharan type. His dolichocephalic skull that is typical of the East African Nilotic population (=peoples indigenous to the Nile Valley that speak Nilotic languages), especially the Kalenjiin and Maasai. These are the populations whose skulls produce a cephalic reading of between 73 and 75, which is what Tutankhamen's bust exhibits. The 73 - 75% manifest in the modern East African populations. This is confirmed by Seligman as follows: “Masai, Nandi, and Turkana give a cephalic index of 73-74 (which, being under 75, is dolicocephalic, i.e. the head is prominently long from forehead to back of head and narrower from side to side)..."(Seligman, 1966:104). For the ancient Egyptian population we have the following authoritative conclusion to compare with the aforegoing: Batrawi (1945/46): "The pre-dynastic Egyptian was of medium height, about 66 inches in flesh, and dolichocephalic, with an index, as regards Naqada crania of 73 (corresponding to 75 in the living)." (Source: RediscoverAfrica.net)

Statues:

Nefertiti

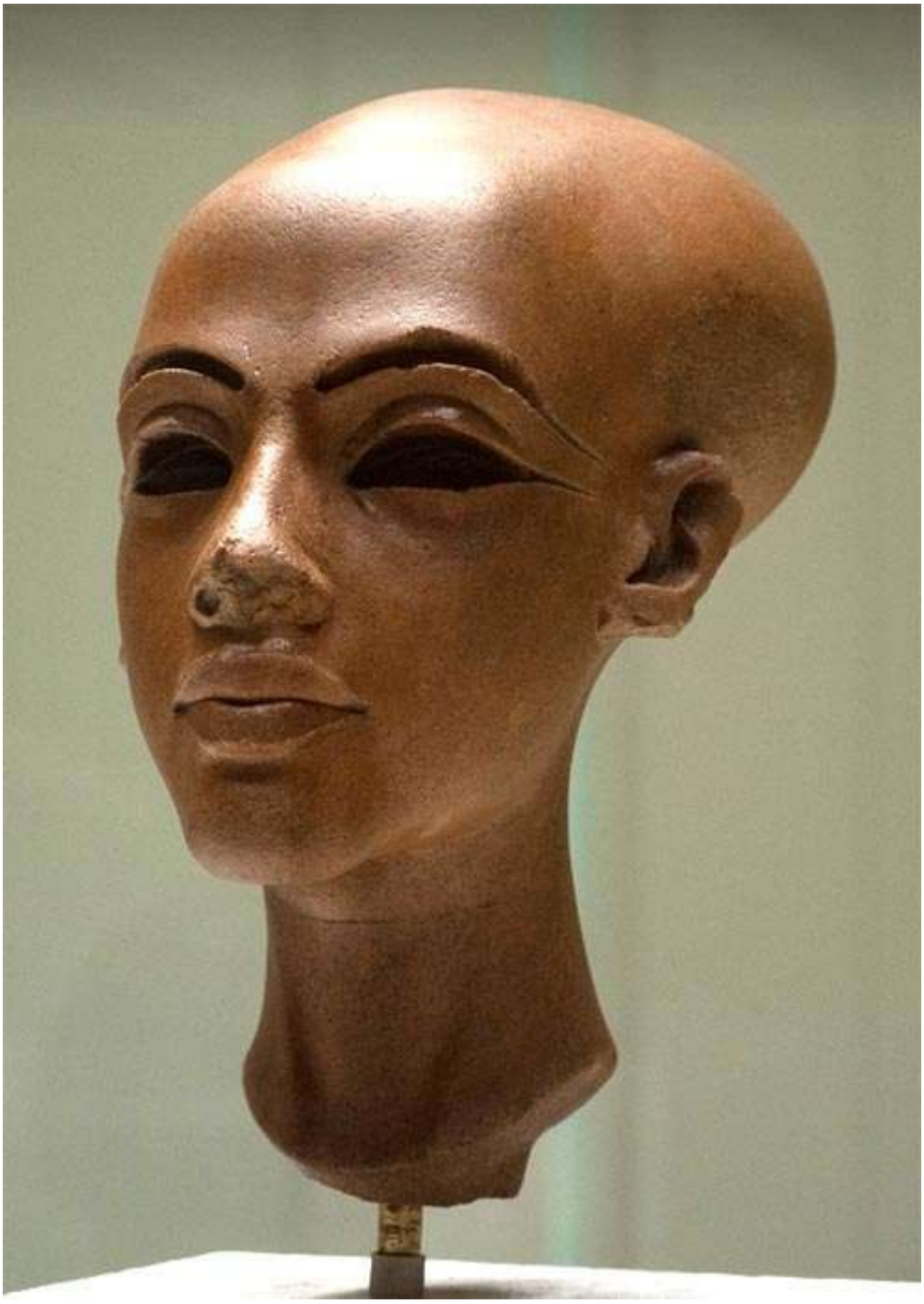
Akhenaten

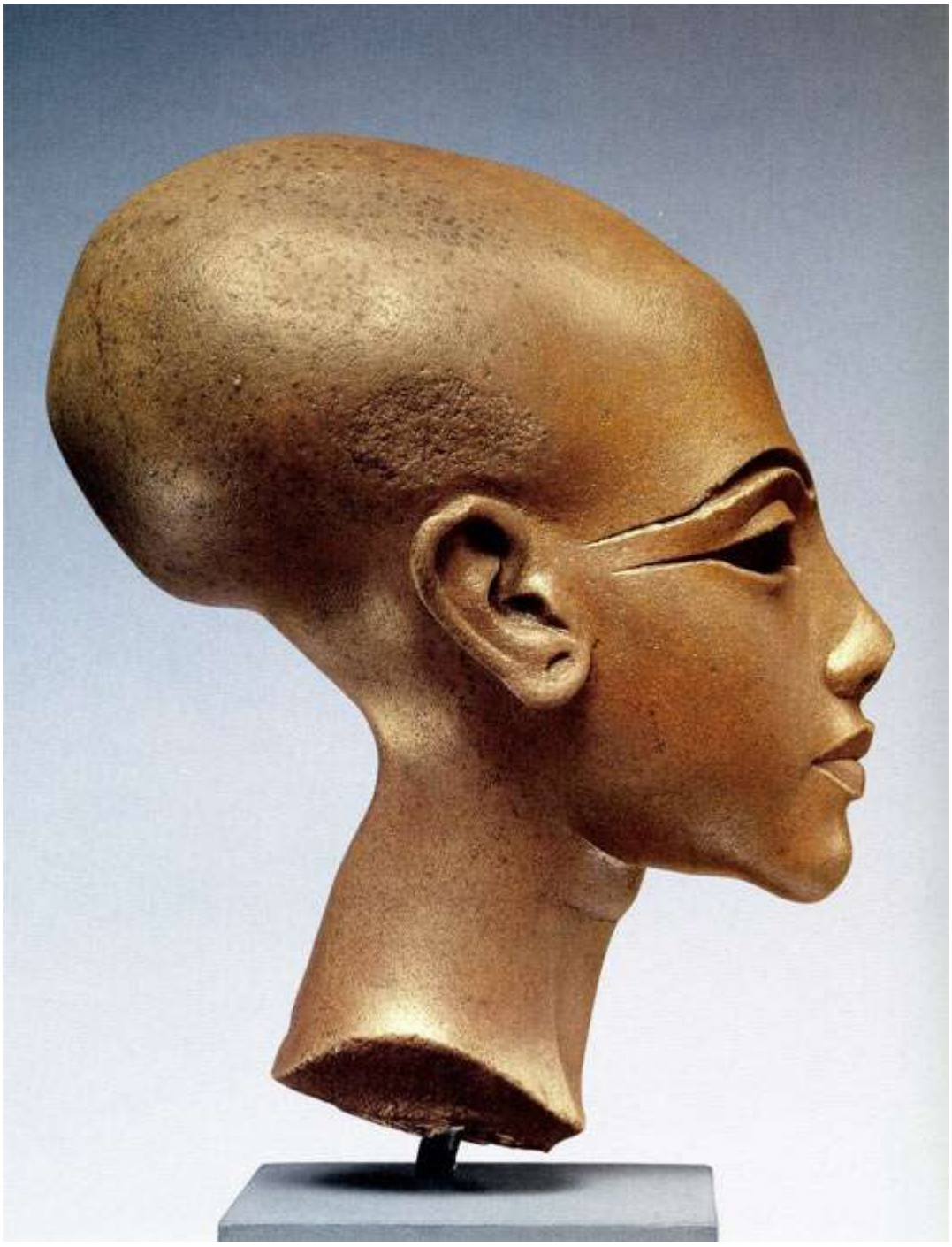
Detail of the statue of Nefertiti showing her elongated head.



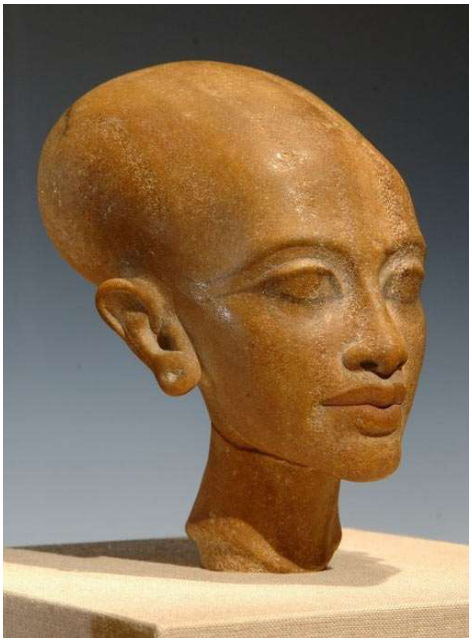
Akhenaten is always shown with headdress, but an elongated head might well fit underneath. The slope and form is similar to that of Nefertiti.

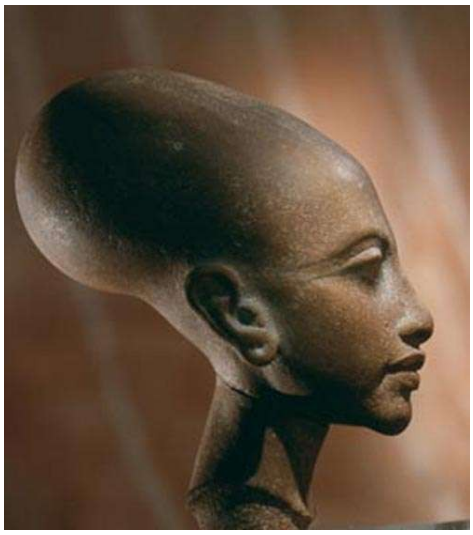
Three of the six daughters of Akhenaten and Nefertiti:



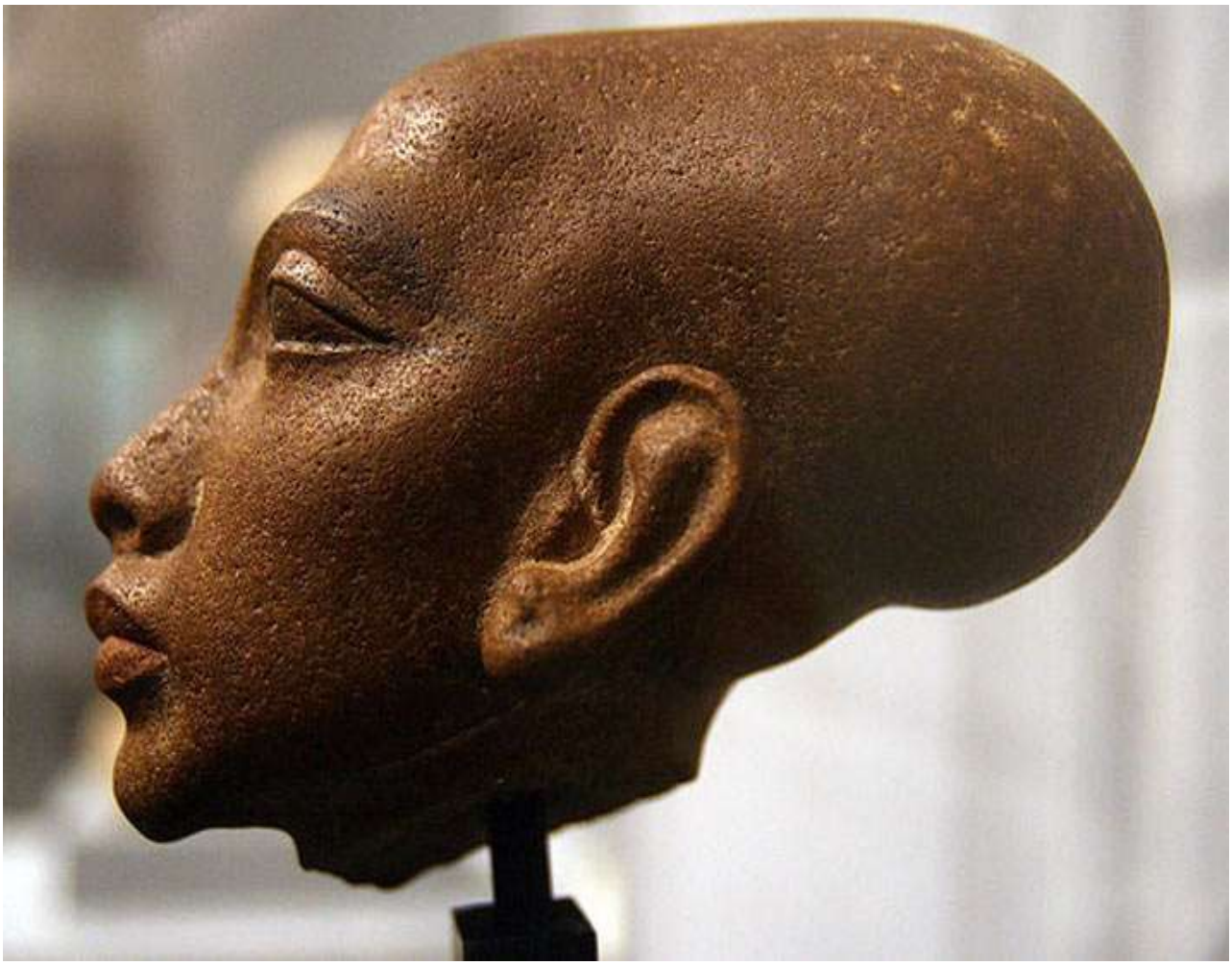


side view

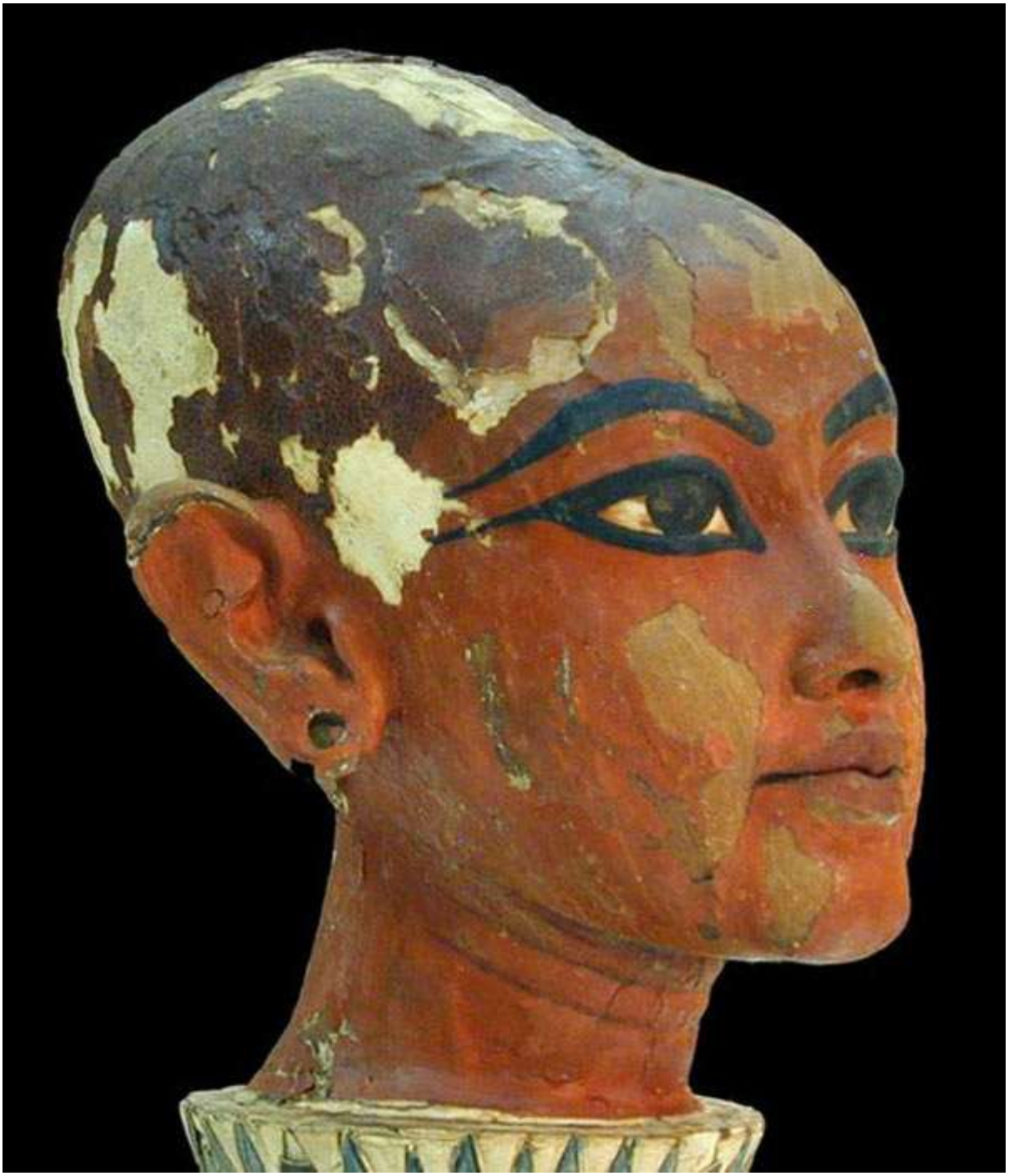


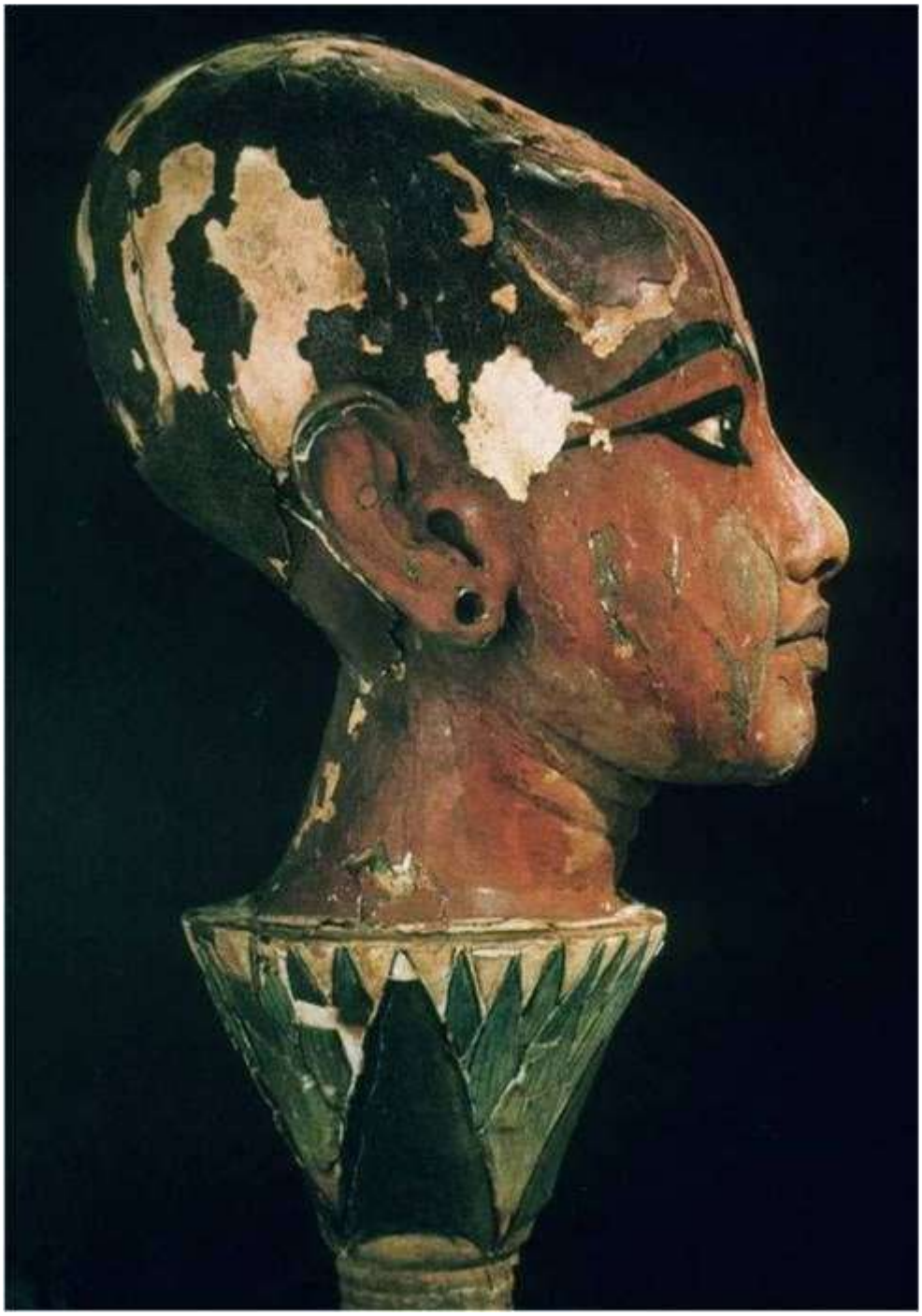


side view



Tutankhamen:





side view

Mummies:

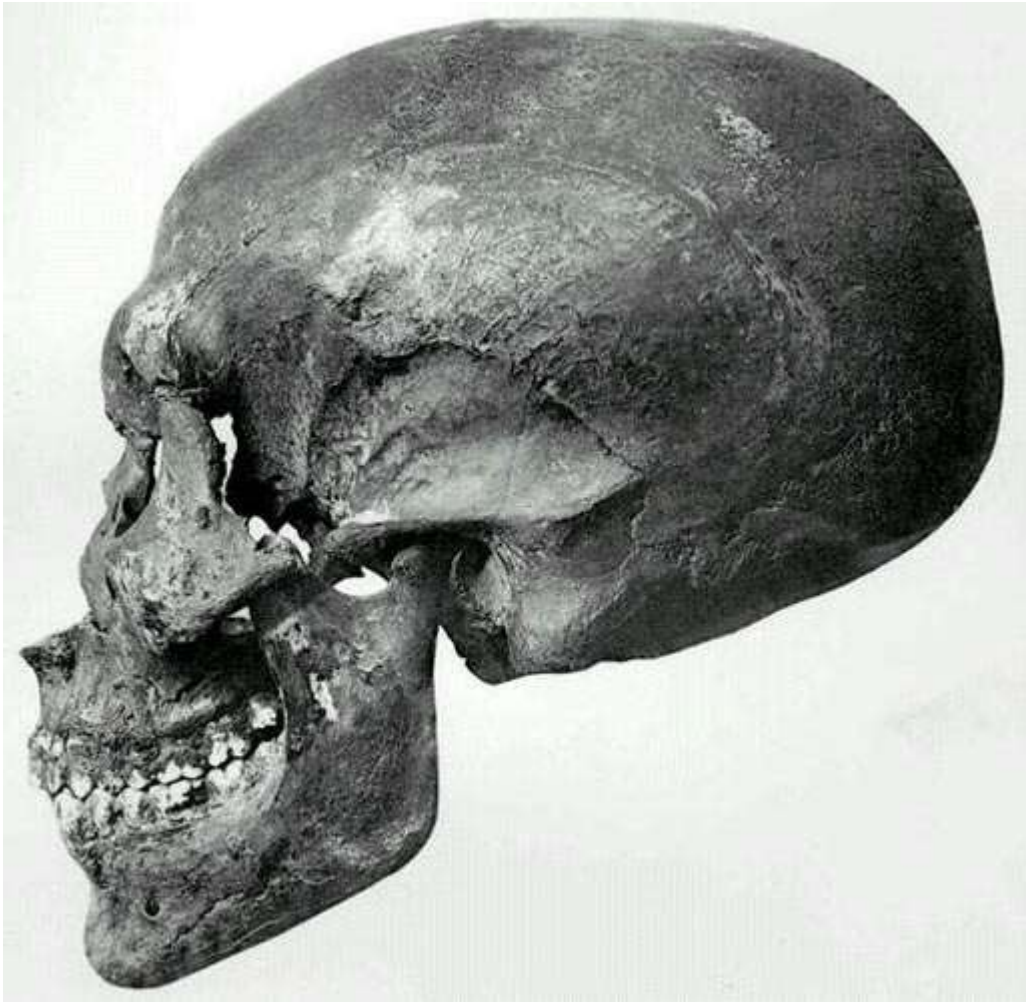
The following are the mummies from Akhenaten's family, which all show a long head. It is also of interest that Queen Tiye had red hair, and so did Ramses II. In Peru, the long skull people of Paracas also had red hair.

Mummy head of Thutmose II, father of Thutmose III, and grandfather of Akhenaten.

Mummy of Hatshepsut, wife of Thutmose II.

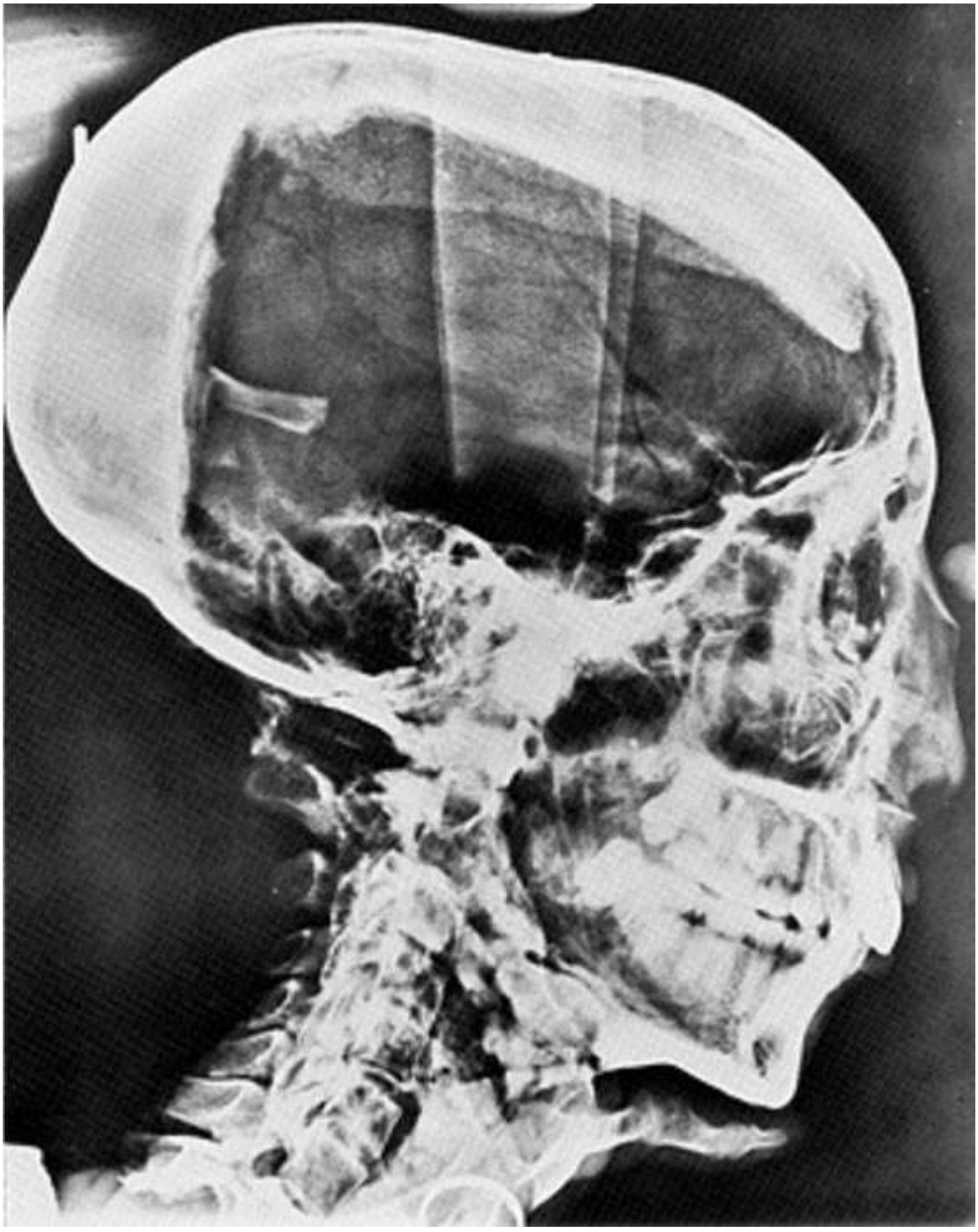
Mummy head of Thutmose III, father of Akhenaten.

Mummy of Queen Tiye, mother of Akhenaten. She had red hair, like the long head Paracas people in Peru.



Skull from burial site KV55, found in 1907, which was unidentifiable, but which now is attributed to Akhenaten based on DNA results.

The "Younger Lady Mummy" found in tomb KV35. DNA tests of this mummy has been identified as possibly the mother of the Pharaoh Tutankhamen, and a daughter of Pharaoh Amenhotep III and Queen Tiye. It is still possible that Tutankhamen had another mother, especially because his skin color was black.



x-ray of the head of Tutankhamen

mummy of Tutankhamen

The Ramses Lineage

In ancient Egypt, the Akhenaten family is not the only one with long skulls. Below is the lineage of the Ramses family. Notice the long heads. They are all dolichocephalic. By the way some of their members have been proven to have had red hair (like the long headed Paracas people in Peru).

I have found the cephalic index of only Ramses II, which is 74, which makes his skull dolichocephalic. Judging from the pictures available of his lineage, the others are also dolichocephalic. They are very similar to the Neolithic dolichocephalic races of the Mediterranean region and the rest of Europe.

Mummy head from Ramses I.

Seti I, who had red hair. Seti I was the father of Ramses II.

Ramses II: cephalic index of his skull is 74. and red hair.

Mummy of Seti II.

Mummy head of Ramses III.

Mummy head of Ramses IV, son of Ramses III.

Mummy head of Ramses V.

Mummy head of Siptah. He was a great-grandson of Ramses II.

Skull from a mummy of an unknown young woman of about 21 years of age, from DB320 in the valley of Kings. Even more dolichocephalic than the mummies above.

2. The Rest of Africa

Africa had and still has populations with dolichocephalic skulls, or long heads. Below you will find out more in the context of other subjects, but here are some quotes I found:

On the Geographical Distribution of the Chief Modifications of Mankind by Thomas Huxley, 1870:

> Negroes are **almost invariably dolichocephalic**. I have not met with more than one or two skulls with an index of 80, while indexes of 73, or less, are not uncommon. (page 566)
>
> **The Bushmen of the Cape area** must be regarded as a special and peculiar modification of the Negroid type. They are remarkable for their low stature, the males rarely much exceeding four feet in height, while the females may fall considerably below that stature. Both sexes are remarkably well made. The skin is of a yellowish-brown colour, the eyes and hair black, and the latter woolly. **They are all dolichocephalic**; ... (page 566)

An Introduction To Physical Anthropology by Ashley,Montagu M.F., 1951, page 304:

> "Over a wide area of tropical Africa, extending from the Senegal river in the west to the Sudan, Uganda, and Northern Rhodesia in the east, and in the south to Lower Angola, there occurs a rather barrel-chested, short-legged, long-armed, stocky type of Negro characterized by a markedly protrusive lower face, retreating chin, prominent cheek-bones, and a somewhat sloping forehead. The head is generally long (dolichocephalic), ..."

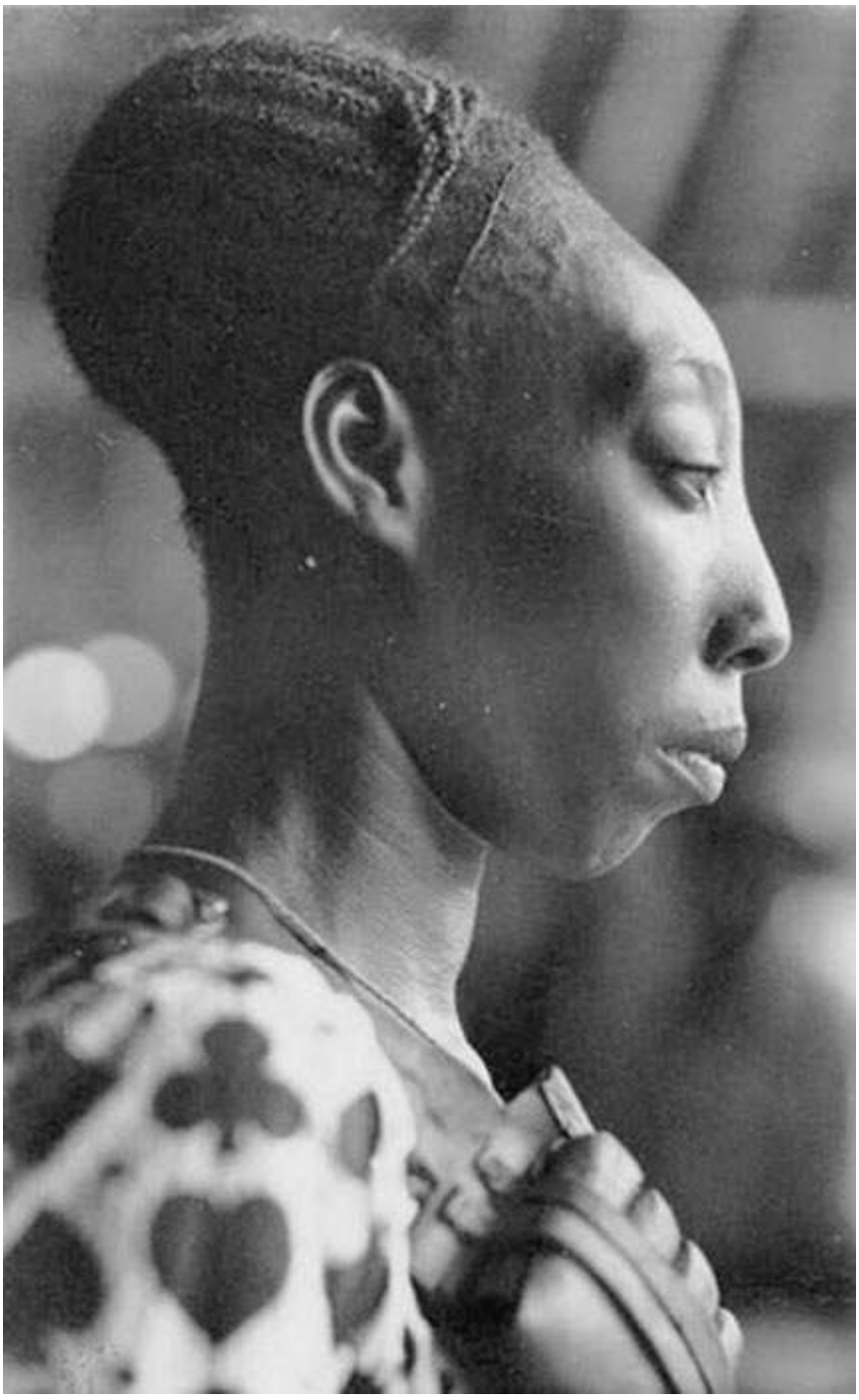
African Mores website:

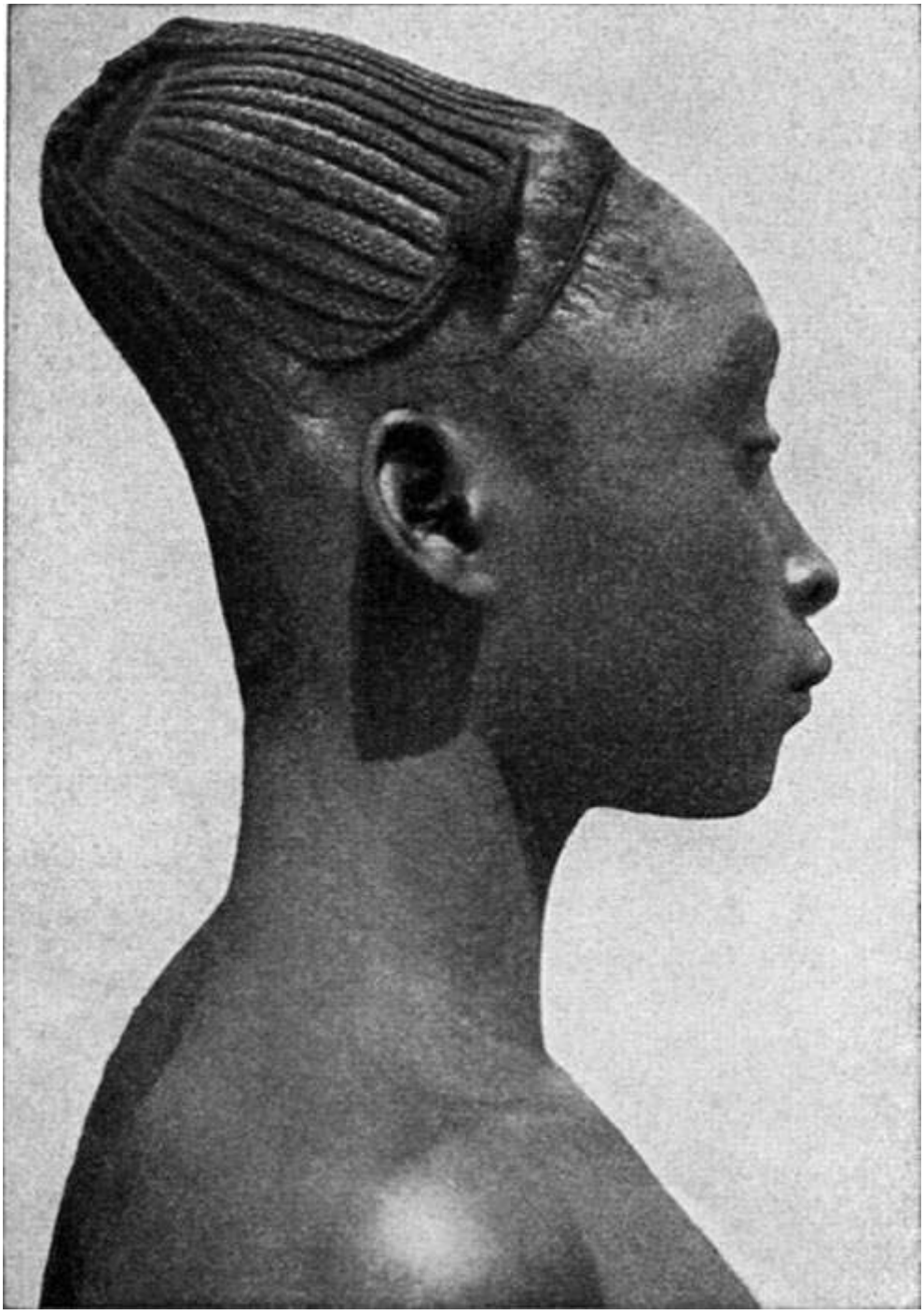
> A description by Gillebert d'Hercourt in Etudes Anthropologiques sur Soixante-Seize Indigenes de l'Algerie in 1865 said the Kabyle crania that were studied were generally dolichocephalic. In fact the physical anthropological studies done on ancient and modern North Africans show that early North Africans were dolichocephalic like the Tuareg and other dark-skinned Berber tribes.

There are a some pictures from African people who have skulls that are the result of head binding. head binding with cloth produces skulls that are narrow in width as the skull has been compressed. However there are present-day Africans that have dolichocephalic skulls, or long heads, that are entirely natural.

Here are two pictures of people with skulls as the result of head binding, and three that are completely natural.

The result of head binding:





Natural long heads:

Maasai woman in traditional clothing and jewelry in the Serengeti National Park, Tanzania

another Maasai woman

Sudanese children as refugees in Uganda.

Psychic Information

As a side note, but nevertheless interesting information from a psychic channel in regards to the long skulls in Egypt:

Elisabeth Haich on the Race of Elongated Heads

Elisabeth Haich was a spiritual teacher and author of several books dedicated to spiritual subjects.

In her best known book, *Initiation*, Haich describes early experiences of her life in Hungary, as well as details of her past life during which she was initiated by her uncle, Ptahhotep, in ancient Egypt. In the following chapter of this book she describes why some people in the Egyptian aristocracy had elongated heads, and where their race came from.

Sons of God

The next day the Pharaoh summons me. I am to see him after his audience. At the appointed hour the controller of the royal household comes and escorts me to father. 'Come, my child,' says he, 'I want to tell you what Ptahhotep and I have agreed upon about your initiation.' 'Did he come to see you?' 'No,' says father and looks at me quizzically. 'Did you go to see him?' I ask again. 'No again,' he answers and smiles. 'Father,' I tell him, 'for a long time I've wanted to ask you how you discuss things with Ptahhotep without going to see him or his coming to see you. I've often noticed that you've told me something about Ptahhotep as if the two of you had been together in a long consultation. And yet you had not left the palace and he had not come to see you. How was it possible, Father?' Ever since my childhood father has been accustomed to my questions, and he now answers me as patiently as ever: 'You have a mirror, and you have seen your head in this mirror, haven't you?' 'Yes, Father, I see my head every day when Menu does my hair.' 'And what have you noticed?' asks father. 'That I have a much longer head than the sons of men in general. But you too, and Ptahhotep and most of the people in our race—the Sons of God, as people call us—have the same longer head form. It's noticeable even in spite of the kerchief or head-gear or ornaments the person might be wearing. How is it, Father? Why is the shape of our heads different from that of the heads of the sons of men?' 'Look, my child, for you to understand many of the things here on earth, you must first know something about the earth's development. 'Just like all the celestial bodies in the universe and like all the forms of life on these celestial bodies, our earth is subject to the laws of constant change. The divinely creative forces radiate from the eternal infinite original source and in constantly expanding waves they penetrate the plane of matter. That is to say, matter is formed from these forces. This process reaches its highest point in ultra-matter, then automatically reverses itself. The process of spiritualization begins again and the matter is transformed

into force. But this process takes aeons of time! The changes are going on regularly but so subtly and slowly that they cannot be noticed or observed in the course of a human life. On the other hand, some changes, which require thousands of years of slow and unnoticed preparation, occur suddenly and visibly when the proper time has come. Right now we are living in such a period of transition in which changes are noticeable. One of these phenomena is evident in the fact that various races of people with roundish skulls are led and governed by rulers who are spiritually greatly superior to them and who are even different from them physically. They have a more graceful figure and an elongated cranium. 'Once there lived on earth a race of people very different from the races living today. They manifested completely the law of spirit and not the law of matter like the races of people living today. These people were conscious on the divine plane and manifested God here on earth without any admixture of the self-seeking characteristics of the body. In their divine purity, these people deserved the name "the Sons of God". 'Their entire life was based on spirituality, love, and selflessness. And they had no physical appetites, urges and passions to cast shadows on the spirit. The members of this high race possessed all the secrets of nature, and as they were perfectly acquainted with their own powers and kept these powers completely under the control of the spirit, they were also able to control and guide nature with all of its tremendous forces. Their knowledge was boundless. They did not need to earn their bread with physical toil and instead of earning their livelihoods with the sweat of their brow, they put the forces of nature to work. 'They knew all the laws of nature, the mysteries of matter, the powers of the mind, and the secrets of their own being. They also knew the secret connected with the transformation of force into matter and of matter into force. They constructed devices and tools with which they could store up, set in motion, and utilize not only the forces of nature but also their own spiritual forces. They lived happily and peaceably as the dominant race in a great part of the earth. 'At the same time, however, other creatures similar to the Sons of God were also living on earth, but with much more material bodies and on a much lower plane of development. Obtuse in spirit, their consciousness was completely identified with the body. They lived in primeval jungles, struggling with nature, each other, and animals. These creatures were the ancestors of present-day man. The race of the sons of men you see in our country represent a cross between these two races. 'As I said a moment ago, the law of constant motion and change is at work throughout the universe. The earth is now going through a period in which the process of materialization is advancing. This means that the divinely creative power is moving farther and farther on into matter, and the power on earth is gradually falling more and more into the hands of ever more material races of people who were once under the guidance of higher, more spiritual races. Little by little the higher race is dying out. They are withdrawing from the plane of matter to the spiritual plane and they will leave humanity alone for a period of time—as time is reckoned on earth, many, many thousands of years—so that humanity may, without visible guidance, climb upward with its own power. 'And so it has come about that this animal-like material race of cave men is experimenting in accordance with divine laws, growing mightier and more

powerful until the time comes for it to begin ruling the earth. Before leaving the earth, however, the higher race had to implant its special powers in the lower race. Through the operation of the laws of heredity, this will enable the lower race —after a long, long process of development—to arise out of matter again. This is why many sons of the divine race made the great sacrifice of begetting children with the daughters of primitive man. Through this first crossing of the races there have developed new individual types and, gradually, new races of people. 'The divine power of the Sons of God and the mighty physical powers of the daughters of men have produced different types of descendants. On the one hand, physical, and on the other, spiritual giants. There have also been physical titans who, from their mother's ancestry, have inherited primitive, undeveloped brains. In these persons, the spiritual power of their fathers, working on the material plane, created tremendously strong bodies. With their gigantic physical strength, these individuals have overcome weaker persons and, because of the animal appetites of their nature, they have become tyrants greatly to be feared. 'But there have also been spiritual titans who have manifested their inherited creative power through the higher centres of the brain, rather than on the lower physical plane. These spiritual giants were assigned the task of leading and teaching for a time, the lower, animal-like, body-conscious race of humans, as well as the hybrid race which later rose through the inter-breeding I have already mentioned. These spiritual giants have the task of teaching the people of these two races wisdom, sciences and arts as the basis of a higher civilization, and of giving them a good example of divinely universal love, unselfishness and spiritual greatness. That is why there are some countries today where despotism and tyranny are dominant while others are ruled with love and wisdom. This will gradually disappear and humanity will know the great initiates and their secret sciences only through historical records, tradition and legend. However, even in the darkest period of human development, by virtue of the laws of heredity, there will be the possibility that a son of God may be born in a human body in order to show humanity the way out of darkness and misery.' 'Father,' I ask, 'is our country the country of the Sons of God?' 'No, my child. The continent which once was the home of the Sons of God has been completely destroyed. Gradually there were fewer and fewer descendants of the divine race. They left their mortal frames behind them and did not reincarnate themselves. Finally there were only a few left in various parts of the earth to transmit dominion to the human beings who were constantly growing in power. Because of the inter-breeding of the two races, however, there arose some individuals with a knowledge of magic acquired from their fathers and the animal-like, physically oriented selfishness of their mothers. These were able to infiltrate into the temple, and by virtue of their spiritual powers, they received initiation. However, they degraded their knowledge to black magic and made selfish use of their own powers and the natural forces they controlled with the instruments and equipment of the temple. 'The Sons of God who were then still living in this part of the earth saw what was coming. They knew that these powers mercilessly destroy anyone who uses them wrongly, that is, with satanic selfishness instead of with divine unselfishness. They knew the black magicians were headed straight for perdition and their blind avarice would cause general

destruction. So the last Sons of God built huge ships, closed on all sides and even insulated against the forces which penetrate and dissolve matter. Then they secretly took aboard a few of their instruments, their families and their domestic animals; and closing all openings, they sailed away from the part of the earth that was to be destroyed. Some sailed north, some east, some south, while some, sailing westward, arrived here where we are now. 'The black magicians soon lost control over their instruments. It should have been their task to conduct the highest cosmic divine forces into these instruments and store them there, because the only source of this power on earth is the human being himself. But the more selfish these people became, the more a change took place in the current with which they charged these instruments for later use. One day, when the Sons of God in their insulated ships had already sailed away to a sufficient distance, the tragedy occurred. One of the black magicians unintentionally conducted into his own body a force which dissolves matter, that is, changes it into another form of energy. When this process has once been set in motion, the matter which has been transformed into energy goes on and on, acting as a destructive force, until it has dematerialized everything. In this way the whole continent was destroyed. Finally the new forces thus created slowed down and eventually halted the process of disintegration. 'The entire dematerialized continent was transformed into energy of radiation, at first rising up to the upper reaches of the earth's atmosphere, then returning transformed into the primordial form of all matter. After further transformation processes, the whole gigantic mass fell to earth again in what appeared to be an unending downpour of water, mud and sand. 'The waters of the oceans rolled over the gigantic cleavage in the body of the earth. The land masses of the other hemisphere, split asunder by the cataclysmic shake-up, moved farther and farther apart in order to restore equilibrium throughout the earth, until they finally occupied their present positions. Part of the destroyed continent now lies in our country as a mighty desert of sand, and there is a danger that winds may carry abroad these mountains of sand and cover up fertile, inhabited areas. 'The Sons of God in their ships had special instruments and equipment to stabilize their vessels and keep them horizontal at all times. Thus they survived the catastrophes and finally landed. In every part of the earth where they set foot they began a new civilization. 'With their knowledge, wisdom and love they won the hearts of the natives. They became rulers. They were worshipped, revered as Gods or demi-Gods. Their first acts were to construct suitable buildings for their secret instruments in order to insulate them completely from the world outside and provide adequate protection against the powerful, penetrating energy stored up in their instruments. These buildings, which we call pyramids, can now be seen in all the various parts of the earth where the Sons of God fled with the instruments they salvaged.' Profoundly impressed, I listened to the story of these tremendous events. It cleared up many things I had not understood before—but not everything. 'How did the Sons of God bring these mighty blocks of stone and set them in place, one upon the other?' I asked. 'Do you remember, my child,' the Pharaoh replied, 'that I told you the Sons of God did not need to work with physical force because they caused the forces of nature to work for them? We still

possess some of these instruments with which we can control the gravitational force of the earth at will, neutralizing it or amplifying it, depending on the result we wish to achieve. In this way we can make an object weightless or, inversely, even heavier than it normally is. When a huge block of stone has been made weightless in this way, even a child could push it about with its little finger or raise it to any desired height. Ships were piled high with these gigantic blocks of stone without being overloaded, because the blocks had been subjected in advance to the proper form of radiation and so made weightless. All the gigantic edifices, here and in other parts of the world, which human power would never have been able to build were erected by the Sons of God in this way. 'Wherever the Sons of God disembarked from their ships, they created a high civilization. Wherever they are still ruling, they are leading the people in unselfish love and making a sacrifice for their benefit ... the sacrifice of remaining here on earth for a time in order to teach them and propagate spiritual powers. There was once a time when the ruler, the Pharaoh, was simultaneously the high priest. In one and the same person, he was the earthly and spiritual leader of the people. Later, however, as the country grew greater through culture and wealth, the Sons of God divided up the tasks, and ever since then one of them has fulfilled the duties of worldly government, while the eldest, the leader of the race, has been the spiritual leader of the people. The Pharaoh rules the country. The high priest fulfills his duties in the temple. He is the guardian of knowledge in every field. Since all knowledge comes from a single source, it is he who gives the initiation into the sciences, into the arts, and also the great initiation in the temple into the "artless art" of the spirit. 'Now you know why the people we are ruling and teaching have differently shaped heads from those of the descendants of the Sons of God who are now the reigning family. Those of us who have this elongated skull make relatively little use of our intellects because we are able to experience truth directly with our inner sight. Our forehead is not heavily arched, because in our heads the brain centres having to do with the power of thinking are only developed to the point necessary for us to perceive and consciously experience external impressions. On the contrary, in the rear part of our cranium we possess fully developed brain centres, the physical instruments of spiritual revelation. These brain centres enable us to be conscious on the divine plane and give us those superior qualities and characteristics which distinguish us from the sons of men. Human beings, in their consciousness, live in time and space. We, although we too inhabit earthly bodies, enjoy the perfect spiritual freedom, in freedom from time and space. Through the power of the divine consciousness and with the help of these brain centres, we are able to move freely in time and space. 'This means that we are able to shift our consciousness into the past or into the future at will. In other words, we are able to experience the past and the future as present. And with the same ease we can free ourselves from the hindrance of space and move our consciousness to any place we wish. In this condition there is no "here" and no "there", but only omnipresence. For past and future—here and there—are only different aspects, different projections of the one and only reality, the eternal omnipresent Being: GOD. 'The blood of both races is flowing in your veins. You inherited characteristics of our race, but also of the hybrid race from

your mother's side. In you the higher organs are beginning to function, unfortunately much too early for you to have had time for earthly experiences or for you to have conquered your partially earthly nature. You are unsatisfied because you feel imprisoned in time and space, caught between "here" and "there". The spirit within you is beginning to awaken and long for its divine freedom. You have asked three times to be initiated and you will be. Then you will learn to make conscious use of all the higher organs which are not yet fully active within yourself. You will also acquire the ability to establish contact at any time with similar beings in order to be able to exchange thoughts with them. 'I am thus able to establish spiritual contact at any time with my brother Ptahhotep or with any of the other descendants of the race of the Sons of God still living on earth. Through a complete union of our consciousnesses, we are able to exchange our thoughts on any given subject much better than if we were talking together on the earthly plane with the help of larynx, tongue and ears. With our consciousness we can seek each other out at any time, but we feel immediately if the other is occupied and concentrating on something else. In such a case we disturb each other only if we have something very important to communicate, otherwise we withdraw. But you can easily understand why only persons who have achieved perfect unselfishness can have such abilities. If self-centred sons of men also had them, they would create such chaos that all the finer, higher organs would be ruined in the general confusion. 'For the most part we "meet" through uniting our consciousnesses in this way in the evening after our daily duties are done, and in this union we see each other's thoughts. Thus in a matter of moments we are able to agree on things which would take long discussion in the three dimensional world. 'After we have thought over our worldly tasks, we shift over with our consciousness into the dimensionless state of all-consciousness, in order to draw new vital energy from the eternal, divine, original source. In this condition we are one with all living creatures, with the entire universe, identical with it in the divine, primordial union, one with life itself, with the eternal being, hence with the essence of every manifestation—with you too and with all other people. Only these beings who with their consciousness are still living in three dimensions are not aware of this union. On the other hand, every creature awakens from sleep with renewed vital energy, whether or not it knows that this energy comes from the divine original source. 'And so you are going to be initiated. This means you are starting on a long, long journey. You will have to travel this path on earth even after Ptahhotep and I have left the three-dimensional world and only remain in spirit in the sphere of the earth. I have different tasks from Ptahhotep. Your spiritual and intellectual guidance is in his hands. In the eternal union, however, we will always be together. It would have been better if you had had more patience. But you are as you are, and the way you are will also determine your fate and your future. We cannot interfere. The power which comes from union will always accompany you and help you through the most difficult times. 'Since you have the duty of representing the wife of the Pharaoh beside me, you will not be able to dwell in the temple as other neophytes do during the period of preparation for initiation. You will go there every morning for instruction. During the day, you will do your exercises there with the other

neophytes and when evening comes you will return to the palace. At palace ceremonies you will come in time to fulfill your duties at my side. So you can report to Ptahhotep tomorrow morning.' But I still have a question and so remain standing. Father looks at me quizzically. 'Father,' I ask, 'you have told me that the Sons of God, in order to propagate their spiritual powers, took wives from among the daughters of men. Didn't the daughters of the Sons of God also take husbands from among the sons of men? Why have only the Sons of God begotten children with the daughters of men?—And not the daughters of God too with the sons of men?' Father looks deep into my eyes and says, 'Engrave this answer of mine upon the tablets of your memory. If you understand this truth really well, we may perhaps be able to set the rudder of your fate on a different course: If you pour out a drop from a glass of red wine into a glass of white wine, the red wine in the glass remains pure red wine as it was before. The white wine, is no longer pure white wine, but a mixture of both. And if you then pour out some of the white wine, what you pour out is actually a mixture of red and white wine. Do you understand, my child?' 'Yes, Father, I understand. You mean that the blood of a pure bred Son of God still remains pure if he begets children with a daughter of the sons of men. But the blood of a pure bred daughter of God would become mixed blood if she were to marry one of the sons of men. From then on she would be mixed and so would her children.' 'Remember this truth every moment of your life,' says father. Then he arises, I bow before him, and he blesses me. Preserving the unity of the soul in my heart, I leave the room.

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a *painting by Elaine Thompson:*